

THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

BAGO REGION, BAGO DISTRICT

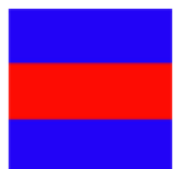
Shwegyin Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



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Bago Region, Bago District

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Figure 1 : Map of Bago Region, showing the townships



Shwegyin Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	107,462 ²	
Population males	53,092 (49.4%)	
Population females	54,370 (50.6%)	
Percentage of urban population	22.9%	
Area (Km²)	2,448.7 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	43.9 persons	
Median age	23.5 years	
Number of wards	8	
Number of village tracts	32	
Number of private households	21,782	
Percentage of female headed households	25.8%	
Mean household size	4.8 persons ⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	34.3%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	61.3%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	4.4%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	63.2	
Child dependency ratio	56.1	
Old dependency ratio	7.1	
Ageing index	12.7	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	98	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	93.7%	
Male	95.7%	
Female	91.9%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	6,682	6.2
Walking	2,466	2.3
Seeing	4,318	4.0
Hearing	2,035	1.9
Remembering	2,386	2.2

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	44,905	54.4	
Associate Scrutiny	26	<0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	194	0.2	
National Registration	1,075	1.3	
Religious	467	0.6	
Temporary Registration	540	0.7	
Foreign Registration	*	<0.1	
Foreign Passport	*	<0.1	
None	35,301	42.8	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	62.3%	85.9%	39.5%
Unemployment rate	6.0%	5.5%	7.0%
Employment to population ratio	58.6%	81.2%	36.7%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	20,149	92.5	
Renter	366	1.7	
Provided free (individually)	363	1.7	
Government quarters	706	3.2	
Private company quarters	151	0.7	
Other	47	0.2	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	3.4%		47.7%
Bamboo	48.9%	20.9%	0.2%
Earth	0.1%	0.3%	
Wood	36.8%	71.2%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.1%		50.9%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	8.1%	7.0%	0.2%
Other	2.6%	0.6%	1.0%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	2,795	12.8	
LPG	*	<0.1	
Kerosene	57	0.3	
Biogas	*	0.1	
Firewood	17,732	81.4	
Charcoal	995	4.6	
Coal	76	0.3	
Other	105	0.5	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	4,978	22.9
Kerosene	2,776	12.7
Candle	7,105	32.6
Battery	2,791	12.8
Generator (private)	2,249	10.3
Water mill (private)	29	0.1
Solar system/energy	1,606	7.4
Other	248	1.1
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	508	2.3
Tube well, borehole	8,177	37.5
Protected well/spring	6,355	29.2
Bottled/purifier water	456	2.1
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>15,496</i>	<i>71.1</i>
Unprotected well/spring	3,055	14.0
Pool/pond/lake	131	0.6
River/stream/canal	1,930	8.9
Waterfall/rainwater	687	3.2
Other	483	2.2
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>6,286</i>	<i>28.9</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	532	2.4
Tube well, borehole	8,628	39.6
Protected well/spring	5,860	26.9
Unprotected well/spring	3,084	14.2
Pool/pond/lake	140	0.6
River/stream/canal	2,262	10.4
Waterfall/rainwater	676	3.1
Bottled/purifier water	*	<0.1
Other	594	2.7

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	138	0.6
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	15,037	69.1
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>15,175</i>	<i>69.7</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	1,690	7.8
Bucket (Surface latrine)	834	3.8
Other	445	2.0
None	3,638	16.7
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	8,759	40.2
Television	8,852	40.6
Landline phone	1,128	5.2
Mobile phone	5,097	23.4
Computer	252	1.2
Internet at home	717	3.3
Households with none of the items	7,509	34.5
Households with all of the items	55	0.3
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	203	0.9
Motorcycle/Moped	8,198	37.6
Bicycle	5,804	26.6
4-Wheel tractor	361	1.7
Canoe/Boat	2,014	9.2
Motor boat	657	3.0
Cart (bullock)	4,879	22.4

Note: ¹ Population figures for Shwegyin Township are as of 29th March 2014.

² Includes both household population and institution population.

³ Settlement and Land Record Department, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation, (2014-2015)

⁴ Calculated based on conventional household population

* Less than 20.

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Introduction

In April 2014, the Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar conducted its latest census, after three decades without a Population and Housing Census. In the post-independence period, comprehensive population and housing censuses were only successfully undertaken in 1973, 1983 and most recently in April 2014.

Censuses are an important source of benchmark information on the characteristics of the population and households in every country. One unique feature of a census is its ability to provide information down to the lowest administrative level. Such information is vital for planning and evidence based decision-making at every level. Additional data uses include allocation of national resources; the review of administrative boundaries; the positioning of social infrastructures, drawing national development plans, service provision and developing social infrastructure, and for humanitarian preparedness and response.

The results of the 2014 Census have been published so far in a number of volumes. The first was the Provisional Results released in August 2014. The Census Main Results were launched in May 2015. These included The Union Report, Highlights of the Main Results, and reports of each of the 15 States and Regions. The reports on Occupation and Industry and Religion were launched in March 2016 and July 2016, respectively. All the publications are available online at <http://www.dop.gov.mm/> and <http://myanmar.unfpa.org/node/15104>.

The current set of the 2014 Census publications comprise township and sub-township reports. Their preparation involved collaborative efforts of the Department of Population and UNFPA. This report contains selected demographic and socio-economic characteristics of Shwegyin Township in Bago Region. The information included in this report is the situation of 2014 March 29, Census night. Township level information is very important. However, the level of confidence of township estimates is not the same as Union level information. Some of the townships have relatively small populations; the interpretation of these estimates should be made with caution. Some of the indicators, such as IMR/U5MR, were adopted only after careful analysis considering a number of factors to ensure consistency in the results. Estimates for townships with relatively small number of observations should not be taken as exact estimates of the mortality level, but rather they should be regarded as reasonable indicators for the scale of mortality risk they experience, an indication of which townships are better off and which are in a more vulnerable situation.

Census information on Shwegyin Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	107,462 *		
Males	53,092		
Females	54,370		
Sex ratio	98 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	22.9%		
Area (Km ²)	2,448.7**		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	43.9 persons		
Number of wards	8		
Number of village tracts	32		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	104,486	23,347	81,139
Number of conventional households	21,782	4,865	16,917
Mean household size	4.8 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Shwegyin Township, there are more females than males with 98 males per 100 females. • In Shwegyin Township, 22.9 per cent of the population live in urban areas. • The population density of Shwegyin Township is 44 persons per square kilometre. • There are 4.8 persons living in each household in Shwegyin Township. This is slightly higher than the Union average (4.4 persons). 			

Note: * Includes both household population and institution population.

** Settlement and Land Record Department, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation, (2014-2015)

*** Calculated based on conventional household population

**Table 1: Population and number of conventional households by sex by ward and village tract;
Shwegyin Township (Bago District, Bago Region)**

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	21,782	107,462	53,092	54,370
	Ward	4,865	24,579	11,994	12,585
1	Ma Gyi Tan(W)	301	1,610	748	862
2	Pwe Kone(W)	532	2,569	1,217	1,352
3	Kyay Nan Tan + Shan Kone(W)	1,460	7,294	3,574	3,720
4	Pyin Ma Pin(W)	443	2,389	1,189	1,200
5	Gant Gaw Waing(W)	472	2,407	1,159	1,248
6	Pan Be Dan(W)	236	1,217	545	672
7	Ta Yoke Tan + Nyaung Waing(W)	581	2,875	1,393	1,482
8	Kywe Te(W)	840	4,218	2,169	2,049
	Village Tract	16,917	82,883	41,098	41,785
1	Za Loke Gyi(VT)	395	1,953	1,024	929
2	Nyaung Chay Htauk(VT)	190	967	476	491
3	Kun Seik(VT)	1,019	5,035	2,498	2,537
4	Don Za Yit(VT)	1,231	5,781	2,872	2,909
5	Sone Kone(VT)	463	2,299	1,112	1,187
6	Ta Khun Taing(VT)	808	3,990	1,965	2,025
7	Taung Bet(VT)	1,283	5,698	2,682	3,016
8	Win Kha Nein(VT)	664	3,351	1,676	1,675
9	Kan Bay Aing(VT)	501	2,266	1,150	1,116
10	Ah Nauk Hpet(VT)	887	4,132	2,042	2,090
11	Chay Taw Yar(VT)	567	2,717	1,381	1,336
12	Tha Yet Chaung(VT)	511	2,491	1,259	1,232
13	Inn Ga Ni(VT)	682	3,502	1,728	1,774
14	Than Seik(VT)	519	2,566	1,246	1,320
15	Ma Au Pin(VT)	216	1,054	519	535
16	Pa De Kaw(VT)	1,095	5,403	2,724	2,679
17	Ma Bee(VT)	214	1,115	539	576
18	Hin Thar Wea(VT)	575	2,842	1,314	1,528

Table 1: (Continued)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
19	Da La Seik(VT)	554	2,643	1,296	1,347
20	Inn Ba Lar(VT)	388	1,884	896	988
21	Waing Kyun(VT)	719	3,451	1,651	1,800
22	Nyaung Pin Gyi(VT)	319	1,600	773	827
23	Thet Kei Kone(VT)	463	2,274	1,129	1,145
24	Htaung Laung(VT)	186	745	368	377
25	Baw Ka Htar(VT)	243	1,140	571	569
26	Ah Htet Me Zaung(VT)	89	468	259	209
27	Auk Me Zaung(VT)	69	319	165	154
28	Sa Lu Chaung(VT)	343	1,702	888	814
29	Kyon Chaung(VT)	177	986	486	500
30	Kyar Chaung(VT)	57	265	129	136
31	Ye Thaug(VT)	279	1,506	788	718
32	Other(VT)	1,211	6,738	3,492	3,246

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Shwegyin Township

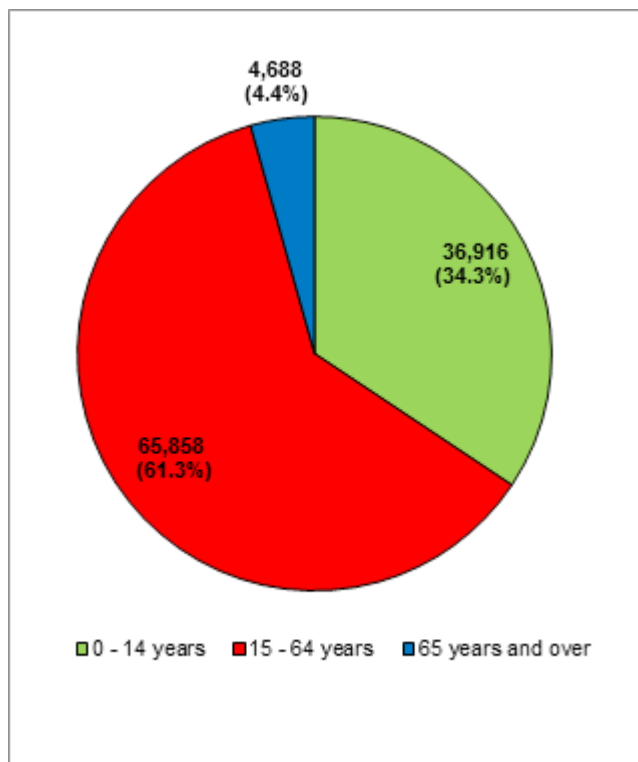
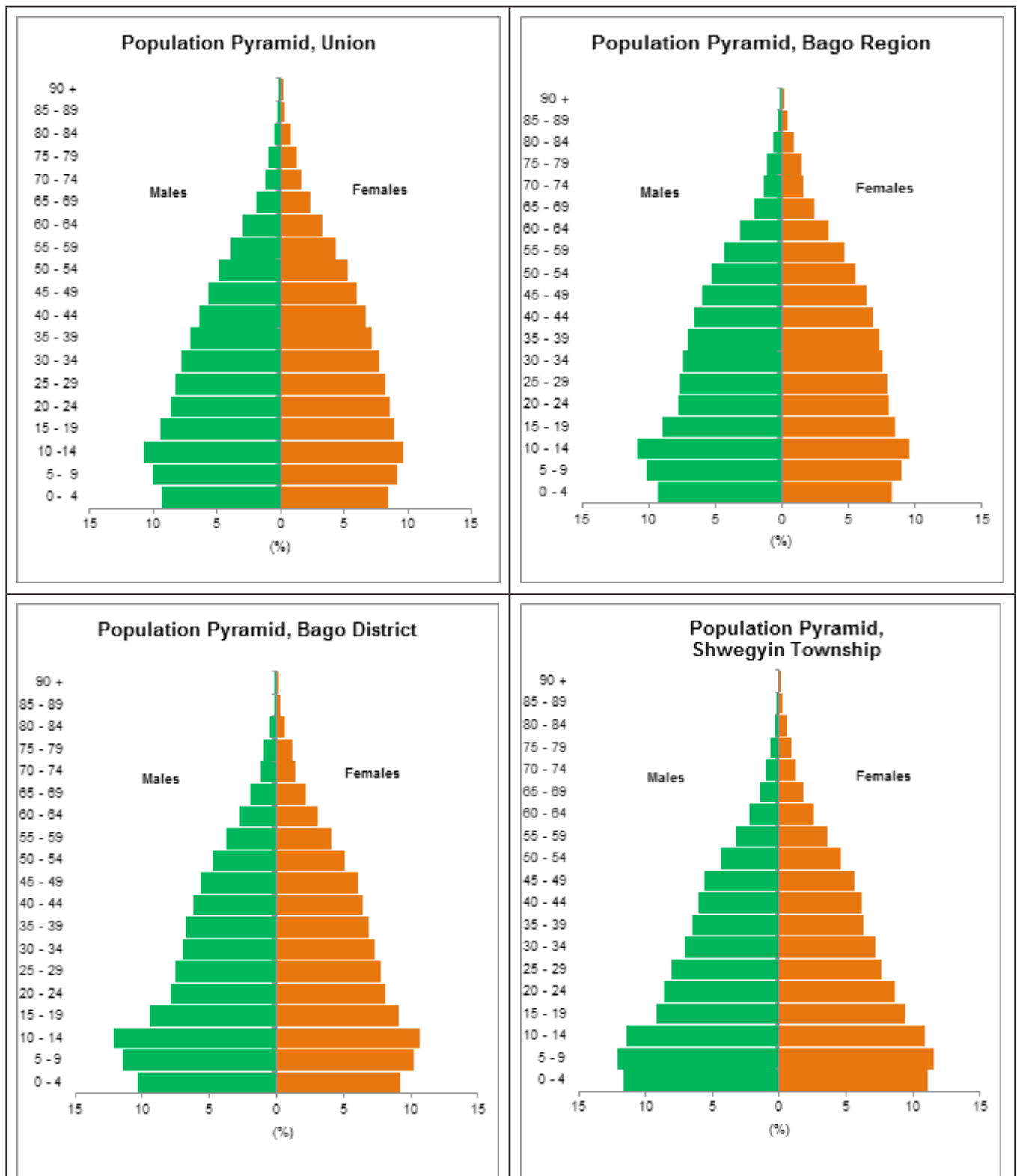


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Shwegyin Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	107,462	53,092	54,370
0 - 4	12,224	6,199	6,025
5 - 9	12,711	6,438	6,273
10 - 14	11,981	6,088	5,893
15 - 19	10,016	4,895	5,121
20 - 24	9,224	4,558	4,666
25 - 29	8,437	4,278	4,159
30 - 34	7,645	3,749	3,896
35 - 39	6,902	3,463	3,439
40 - 44	6,604	3,239	3,365
45 - 49	5,988	2,963	3,025
50 - 54	4,801	2,298	2,503
55 - 59	3,668	1,709	1,959
60 - 64	2,573	1,187	1,386
65 - 69	1,793	790	1,003
70 - 74	1,177	512	665
75 - 79	869	381	488
80 - 84	498	203	295
85 - 89	231	92	139
90 +	120	50	70

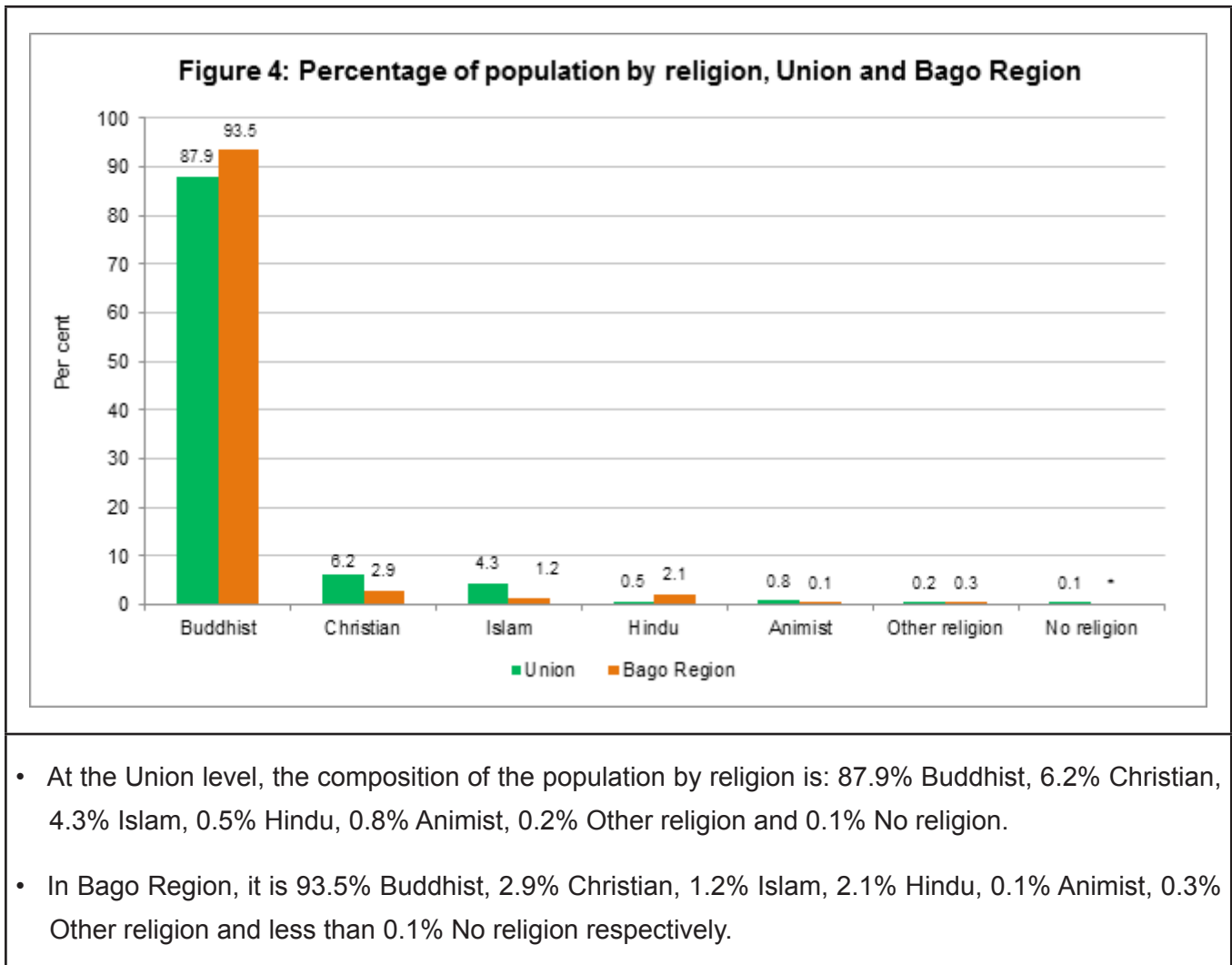
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Shwegyin Township is 61.3 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Bago Region, Bago District and Shwegyin Township)



- The birth rate has been noticeably declining in Shwegyin Township since the last 5 years.
- The population has markedly declined from age group 10-14 onwards.
- Compared to Union level, there is less percentage of working age 15-64 group population in Shwegyin Township.
- Starting from age group 15-19, there are less males than females in all age groups.

(B) Religion



Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

(C) Education

Table 3: Population aged 5 - 29 and current school attendance by sex by age

Age	Total population			Currently attending		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
5	2,579	1,279	1,300	542	281	261
6	2,598	1,342	1,256	2,030	1,050	980
7	2,509	1,276	1,233	2,174	1,094	1,080
8	2,438	1,198	1,240	2,179	1,069	1,110
9	2,452	1,254	1,198	2,216	1,113	1,103
10	2,487	1,267	1,220	2,190	1,122	1,068
11	2,310	1,146	1,164	1,979	992	987
12	2,382	1,188	1,194	1,900	962	938
13	2,311	1,150	1,161	1,577	777	800
14	2,140	1,034	1,106	1,213	584	629
15	2,059	1,039	1,020	920	414	506
16	1,948	895	1,053	654	267	387
17	1,781	866	915	474	211	263
18	2,191	1,047	1,144	351	137	214
19	1,728	810	918	209	69	140
20	2,184	1,031	1,153	159	68	91
21	1,623	757	866	84	35	49
22	1,774	827	947	64	32	32
23	1,687	852	835	44	23	21
24	1,523	724	799	25	12	13
25	1,931	980	951	26	12	14
26	1,525	733	792	8	5	3
27	1,520	763	757	12	4	8
28	1,700	809	891	9	6	3
29	1,401	667	734	8	4	4

Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Bago Region and Shwegyin Township

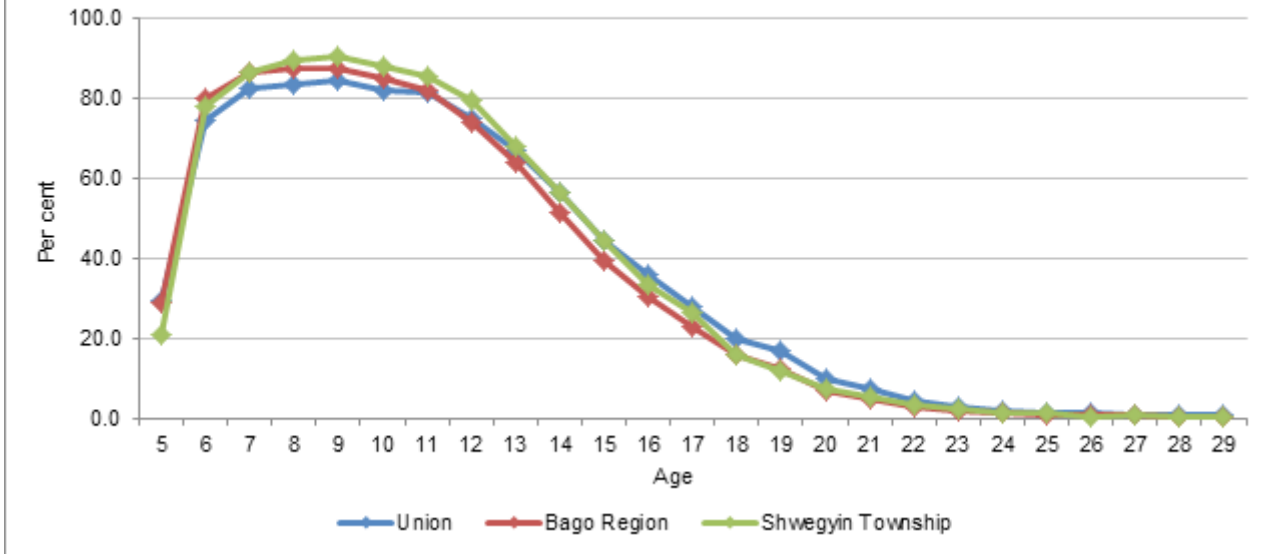
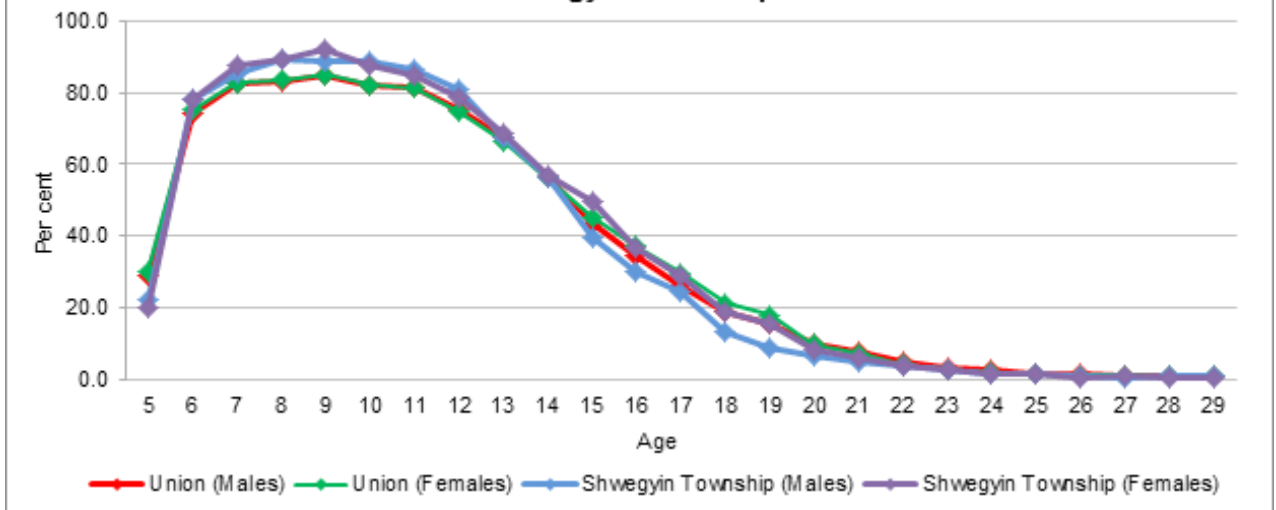
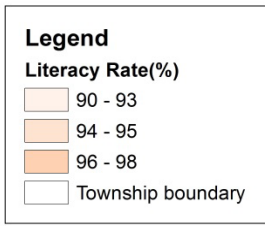
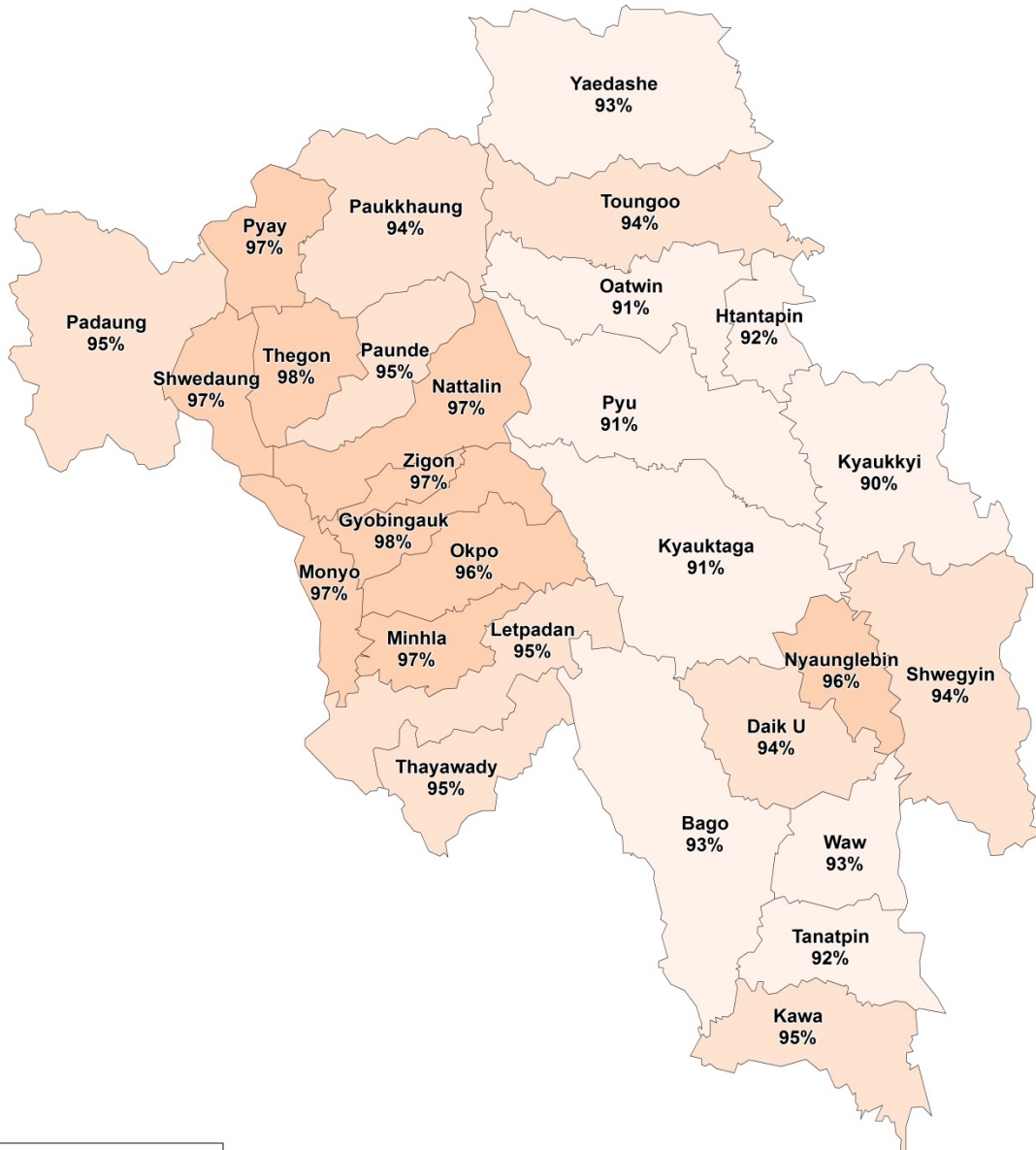


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Shwegyin Township



- School attendance in Shwegyin Township drops after age 11 for males and age 10 for females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males in Shwegyin Township is decreasing more after age 13.

Figure 7: Literacy rate, Bago Region (aged 15 and over)



Union	: 89.5%
Bago Region	: 94.2%
Bago District	: 93.2%
Shwegyin Township	: 93.7%

Table 4: Youth literacy rate (15 - 24), Shwegyin Township

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	18,498	96.1
Males	8,848	96.5
Females	9,650	95.7

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Shwegyin Township is 93.7 per cent. It is lower than the literacy rate of Bago Region (94.2%) and higher than the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 91.9 per cent and for the males it is 95.7 per cent.
- In Shwegyin Township, the literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 96.1 per cent with 95.7 per cent for females and 96.5 per cent for males.

Table 5: Population aged 25 and over by highest level of education completed, urban/rural and sex

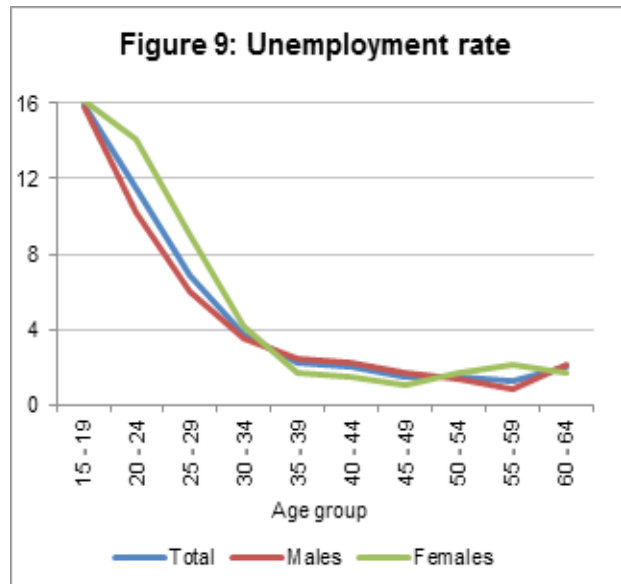
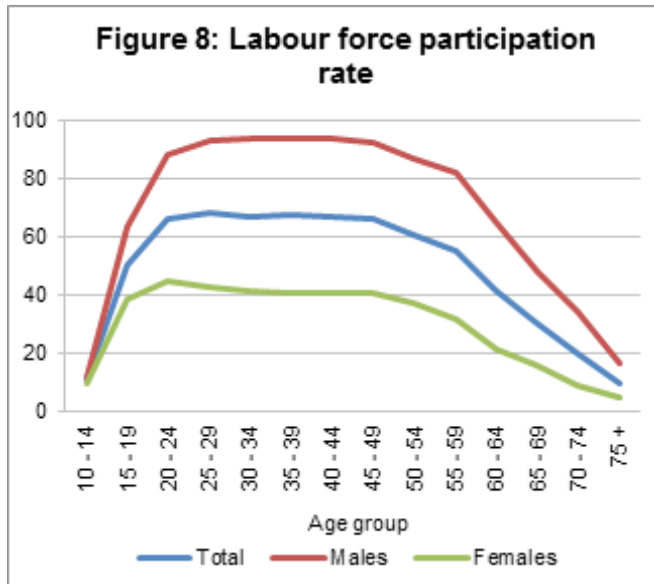
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	51,306	5,868	11.4	15,878	11,249	9,946	4,854	115	2,704	99	41	552
Urban	13,010	803	6.2	3,083	2,038	3,220	2,111	66	1,569	66	19	35
Rural	38,296	5,065	13.2	12,795	9,211	6,726	2,743	49	1,135	33	22	517
Males	24,914	2,488	10.0	6,583	5,346	5,909	2,832	60	1,239	66	25	366
Females	26,392	3,380	12.8	9,295	5,903	4,037	2,022	55	1,465	33	16	186

- About 11.4 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 13.2 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 10.0 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 12.8 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 21.9 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 5.3 per cent has completed university/college education.

(D) Economic Characteristics

Table 6: Population aged 10 and over by labour force participation rate and unemployment rate by sex and age group

Age groups	Labour Force Participation Rate			Unemployment Rate		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
10 - 14	10.7	11.9	9.4	22.3	22.7	21.9
15 - 19	50.5	63.3	38.3	15.9	15.8	16.1
20 - 24	66.0	88.0	44.6	11.5	10.2	14.1
25 - 29	67.9	92.8	42.4	6.9	6.0	9.0
30 - 34	67.0	93.4	41.6	3.8	3.6	4.2
35 - 39	67.2	93.9	40.4	2.3	2.5	1.7
40 - 44	66.6	94.0	40.3	2.0	2.3	1.5
45 - 49	66.0	92.3	40.3	1.5	1.7	1.1
50 - 54	60.9	86.9	37.1	1.5	1.4	1.7
55 - 59	55.1	81.7	31.8	1.3	0.9	2.1
60 - 64	41.5	64.9	21.4	2.0	2.1	1.7
65 - 69	29.9	48.5	15.4	-	-	-
70 - 74	20.1	34.6	8.9	0.8	0.6	1.7
75 +	9.6	16.4	4.6	-	-	-
15 - 24	58.0	75.2	41.3	13.5	12.6	15.1
15 - 64	62.3	85.9	39.5	6.0	5.5	7.0



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Shwegyin Township is 62.3 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 39.5 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 85.9 per cent.
- In Shwegyin Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 10.7 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Shwegyin Township is 6.0 per cent. The unemployment rate for males is (5.5%) and for females is (7.0%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 15.1 per cent.

Table 7: Population aged 10 and over not in the labour force by usual activity status and sex

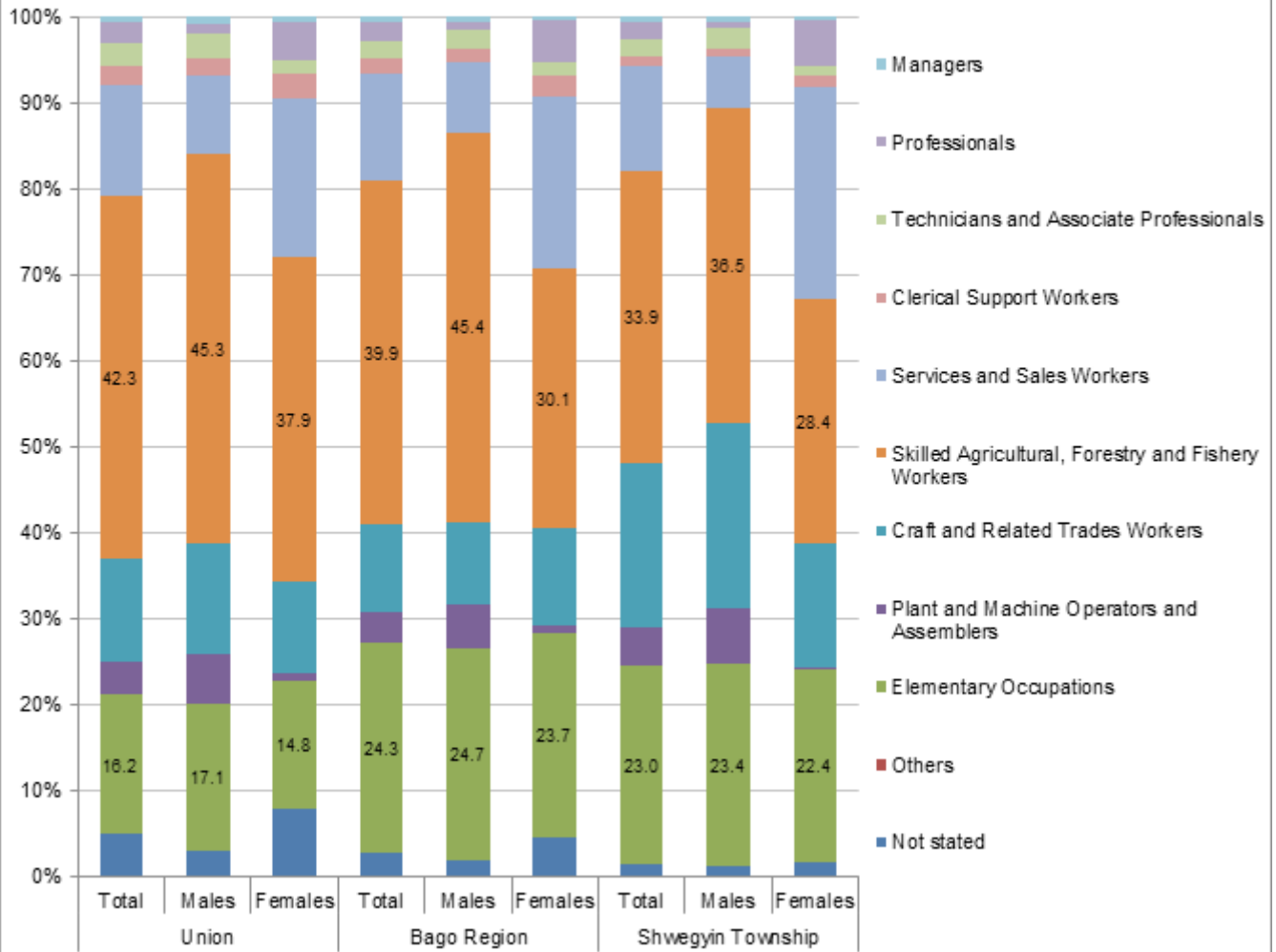
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	39,298	1.0	31.6	46.8	10.0	1.7	8.9
Males	11,273	2.2	53.4	5.9	14.2	3.0	21.2
Females	28,025	0.5	22.8	63.2	8.3	1.2	4.0

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 53.4 per cent of males are full time students while 63.2 per cent of females are household workers.

Table 8: Employed persons aged 15 - 64 by occupation by sex

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	37,325	25,175	12,150	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	220	174	46	0.6	0.7	0.4
Professionals	786	146	640	2.1	0.6	5.3
Technicians and Associate Professionals	734	596	138	2.0	2.4	1.1
Clerical Support Workers	424	256	168	1.1	1.0	1.4
Services and Sales Workers	4,536	1,527	3,009	12.2	6.1	24.8
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	12,641	9,195	3,446	33.9	36.5	28.4
Craft and Related Trades Workers	7,184	5,444	1,740	19.2	21.6	14.3
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	1,658	1,624	34	4.4	6.5	0.3
Elementary Occupations	8,603	5,884	2,719	23.0	23.4	22.4
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	539	329	210	1.4	1.3	1.7

Figure 10: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by occupation by sex, Union, Bago Region and Shwegyin Township



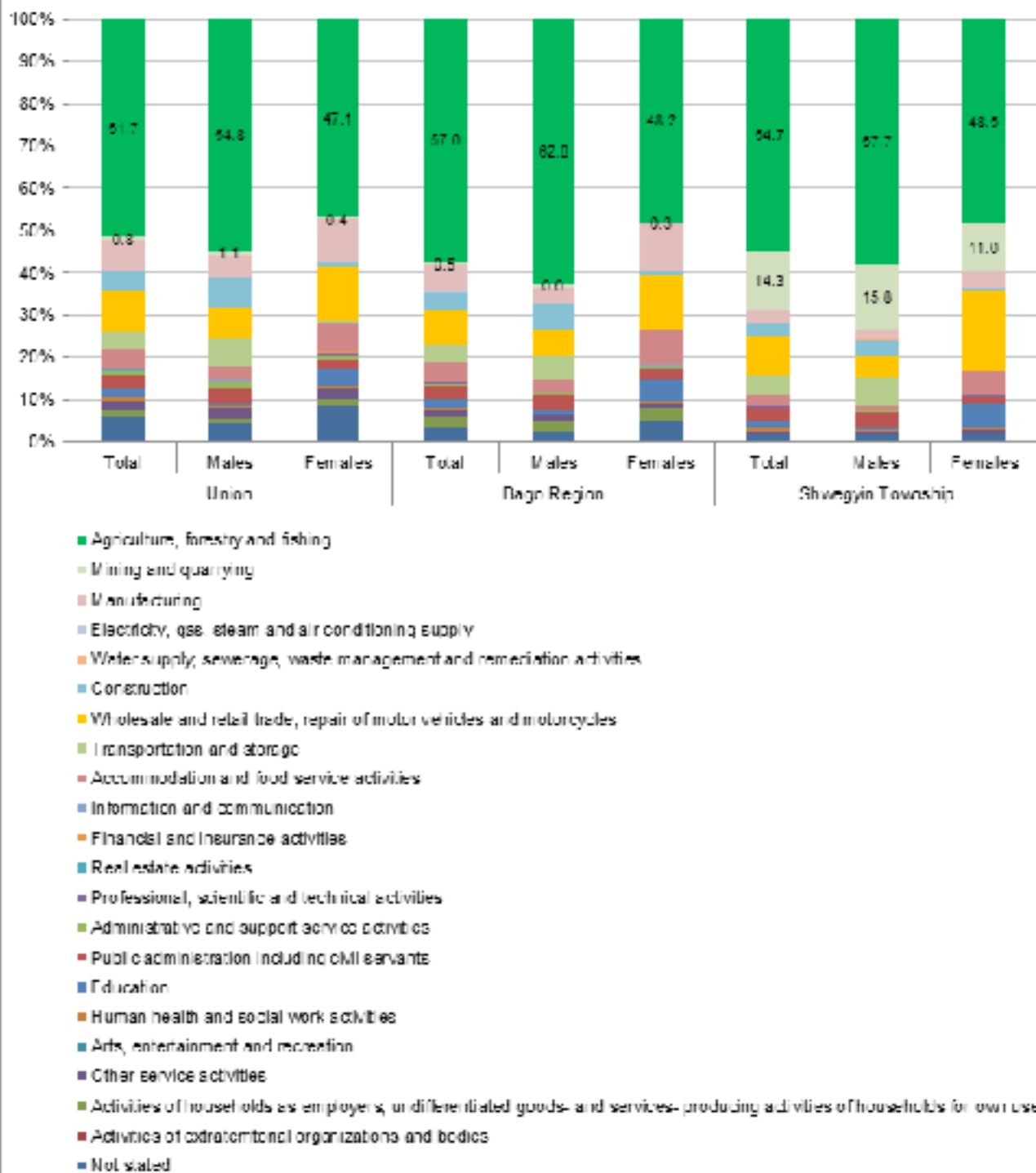
- In Shwegyin Township, 33.9 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 23.0 per cent in elementary occupations.
- Analysis by sex shows that 36.5 per cent of males and 28.4 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Bago Region, 39.9 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 24.3 per cent are in elementary occupations.

Table 9: Employed persons aged 15 - 64 by industry by sex

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	37,325	25,175	12,150	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	20,414	14,520	5,894	54.7	57.7	48.5
Mining and quarrying	5,323	3,986	1,337	14.3	15.8	11.0
Manufacturing	987	515	472	2.6	2.0	3.9
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	24	22	2	0.1	0.1	*
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	30	25	5	0.1	0.1	*
Construction	1,068	1,006	62	2.9	4.0	0.5
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	3,581	1,262	2,319	9.6	5.0	19.1
Transportation and storage	1,683	1,644	39	4.5	6.5	0.3
Accommodation and food service activities	964	291	673	2.6	1.2	5.5
Information and communication	21	15	6	0.1	0.1	*
Financial and insurance activities	39	18	21	0.1	0.1	0.2
Real estate activities	1	-	1	*	-	*
Professional, scientific and technical activities	24	12	12	0.1	*	0.1
Administrative and support service activities	115	95	20	0.3	0.4	0.2
Public administration including civil servants	1,095	909	186	2.9	3.6	1.5
Education	749	114	635	2.0	0.5	5.2
Human health and social work activities	204	72	132	0.5	0.3	1.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	25	22	3	0.1	0.1	*
Other service activities	147	99	48	0.4	0.4	0.4
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	102	74	28	0.3	0.3	0.2
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	729	474	255	2.0	1.9	2.1

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Figure 11: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by Industry by sex, Union, Bago Region and Shwegyin Township



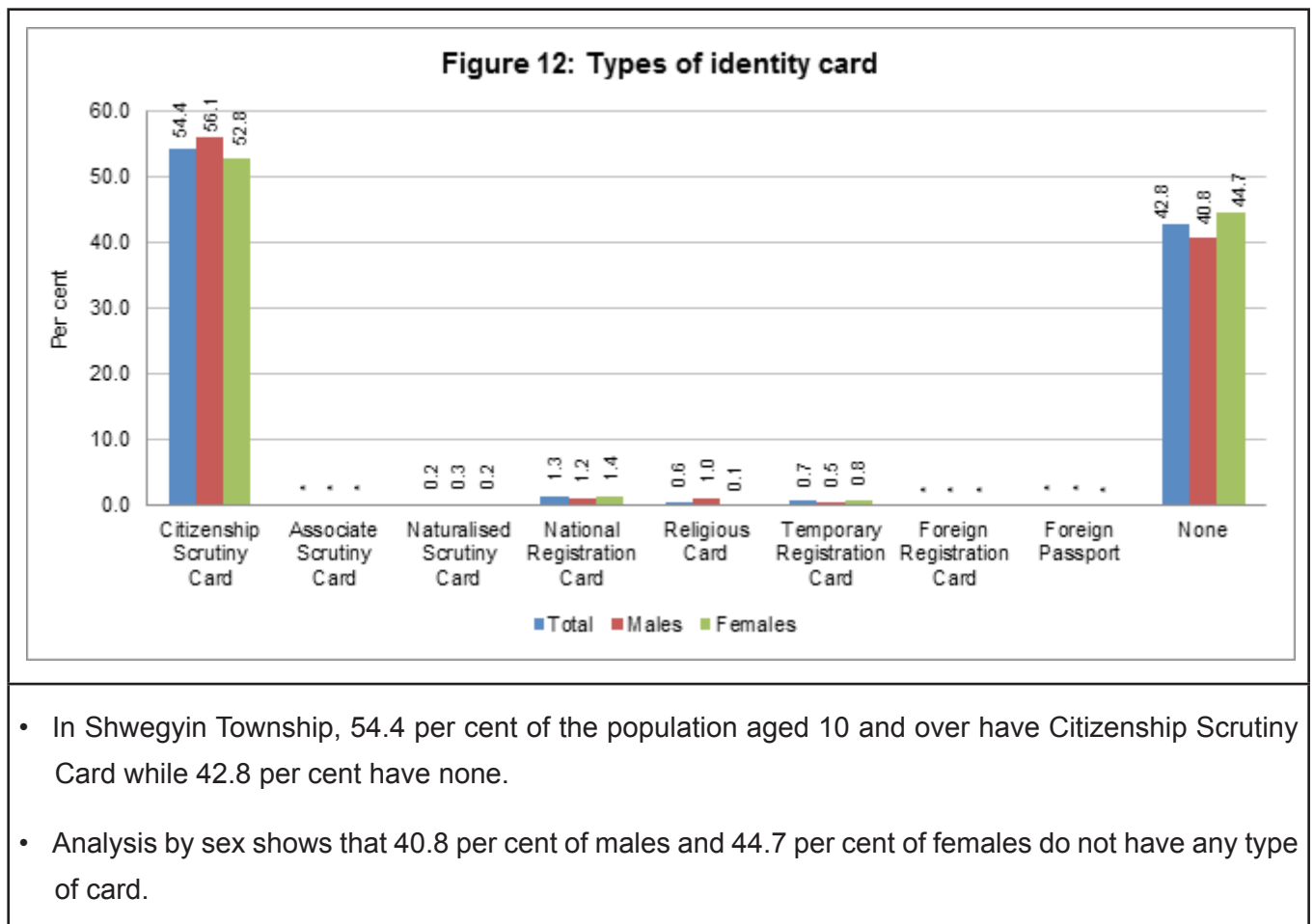
- In Shwegyin Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 54.7 per cent.
- The second highest industry is “Mining and quarrying” at 14.3 per cent.
- There are 57.7 per cent of males and 48.5 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Bago Region, there are 57.6 per cent of employed population working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry and 0.5 per cent in “Mining and quarrying” industry.

(E) Identity Cards

Table 10: Population aged 10 and over by type of identity card, urban/rural and sex

	Citizenship Scrutiny Card	Associate Scrutiny Card	Naturalised Scrutiny Card	National Registration Card	Religious Card	Temporary Registration Card	Foreign Registration Card	Foreign Passport	None
Total	44,905	26	194	1,075	467	540	*	*	35,301
Urban	13,273	14	77	746	199	147	*	*	5,359
Rural	31,632	12	117	329	268	393	*	*	29,942
Males	22,704	9	111	494	424	200	*	*	16,502
Females	22,201	17	83	581	43	340	*	*	18,799

Note: * Less than 20 cards.



(F) Disability

Table 11: Population by disability prevalence rate and type of disability by sex by age group

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Total	107,462	100,780	6,682	6.2	4,318	2,035	2,466	2,386
0 - 4	12,224	12,044	180	1.5	81	75	157	121
5 - 9	12,711	12,545	166	1.3	23	45	69	91
10 - 14	11,981	11,787	194	1.6	34	51	61	96
15 - 19	10,016	9,864	152	1.5	42	41	42	63
20 - 24	9,224	9,093	131	1.4	37	36	46	45
25 - 29	8,437	8,294	143	1.7	49	34	49	46
30 - 34	7,645	7,442	203	2.7	82	52	59	56
35 - 39	6,902	6,649	253	3.7	117	73	70	56
40 - 44	6,604	6,149	455	6.9	304	93	103	110
45 - 49	5,988	5,340	648	10.8	473	85	144	143
50 - 54	4,801	3,993	808	16.8	570	149	224	202
55 - 59	3,668	2,920	748	20.4	571	171	209	205
60 - 64	2,573	1,926	647	25.1	484	181	215	236
65 - 69	1,793	1,198	595	33.2	447	225	228	213
70 - 74	1,177	703	474	40.3	347	204	228	219
75 - 79	869	469	400	46.0	300	206	233	191
80 - 84	498	240	258	51.8	196	154	164	146
85 - 89	231	93	138	59.7	92	94	90	85
90 +	120	31	89	74.2	69	66	75	62

Table 11: (Continued)

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Males	53,092	49,918	3,174	6.0	1,955	953	1,187	1,072
0 - 4	6,199	6,106	93	1.5	43	41	79	62
5 - 9	6,438	6,347	91	1.4	14	25	36	59
10 - 14	6,088	5,975	113	1.9	16	26	37	63
15 - 19	4,895	4,817	78	1.6	12	25	24	35
20 - 24	4,558	4,491	67	1.5	15	23	23	21
25 - 29	4,278	4,209	69	1.6	20	18	27	19
30 - 34	3,749	3,651	98	2.6	32	20	40	25
35 - 39	3,463	3,331	132	3.8	48	38	47	32
40 - 44	3,239	3,024	215	6.6	127	38	63	61
45 - 49	2,963	2,650	313	10.6	221	44	81	67
50 - 54	2,298	1,892	406	17.7	279	73	115	81
55 - 59	1,709	1,346	363	21.2	278	84	112	85
60 - 64	1,187	871	316	26.6	234	91	102	108
65 - 69	790	548	242	30.6	182	92	88	80
70 - 74	512	313	199	38.9	157	93	86	88
75 - 79	381	201	180	47.2	131	88	99	69
80 - 84	203	91	112	55.2	81	68	69	65
85 - 89	92	43	49	53.3	35	38	28	28
90 +	50	12	38	76.0	30	28	31	24

Table 11: (Continued)

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Females	54,370	50,862	3,508	6.5	2,363	1,082	1,279	1,314
0 - 4	6,025	5,938	87	1.4	38	34	78	59
5 - 9	6,273	6,198	75	1.2	9	20	33	32
10 - 14	5,893	5,812	81	1.4	18	25	24	33
15 - 19	5,121	5,047	74	1.4	30	16	18	28
20 - 24	4,666	4,602	64	1.4	22	13	23	24
25 - 29	4,159	4,085	74	1.8	29	16	22	27
30 - 34	3,896	3,791	105	2.7	50	32	19	31
35 - 39	3,439	3,318	121	3.5	69	35	23	24
40 - 44	3,365	3,125	240	7.1	177	55	40	49
45 - 49	3,025	2,690	335	11.1	252	41	63	76
50 - 54	2,503	2,101	402	16.1	291	76	109	121
55 - 59	1,959	1,574	385	19.7	293	87	97	120
60 - 64	1,386	1,055	331	23.9	250	90	113	128
65 - 69	1,003	650	353	35.2	265	133	140	133
70 - 74	665	390	275	41.4	190	111	142	131
75 - 79	488	268	220	45.1	169	118	134	122
80 - 84	295	149	146	49.5	115	86	95	81
85 - 89	139	50	89	64.0	57	56	62	57
90 +	70	19	51	72.9	39	38	44	38

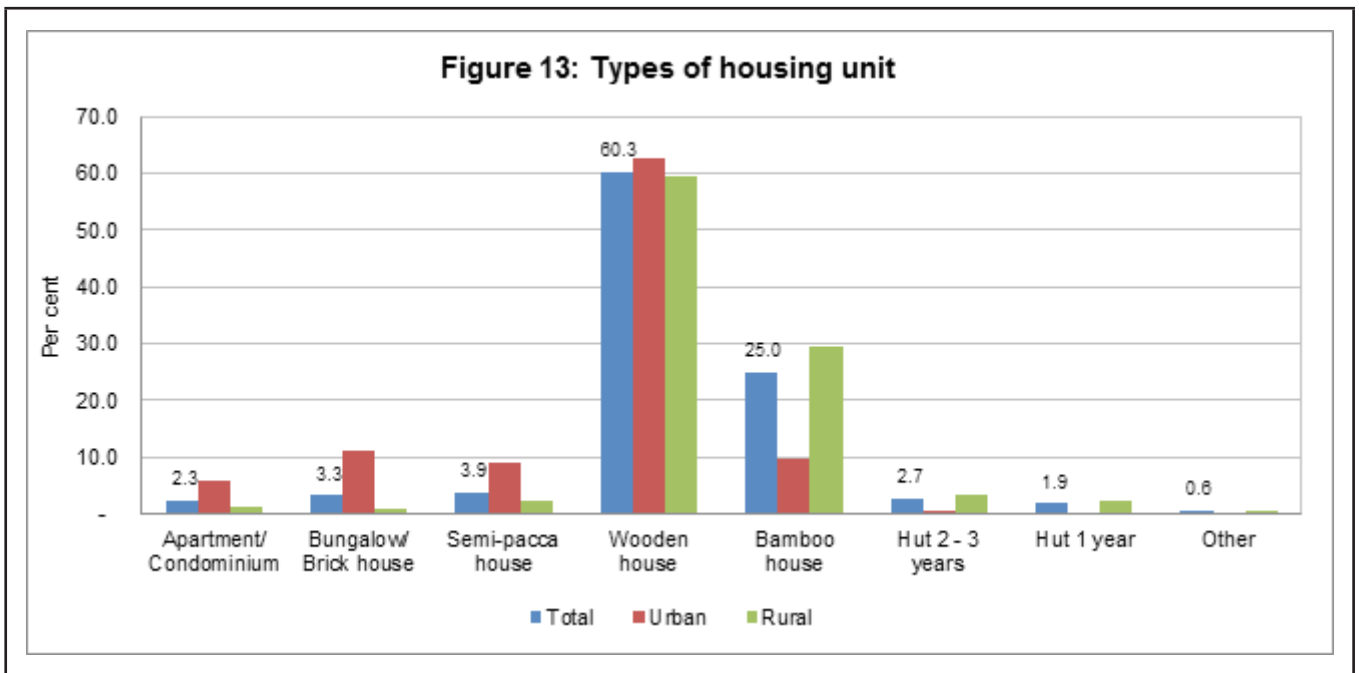
- Six in every 100 persons in Shwegyin Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly more females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 50.
- Difficulty with seeing was the highest among all forms of disability followed by walking.

(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

Type of housing unit

Table 12: Conventional households by type of housing unit by urban/rural

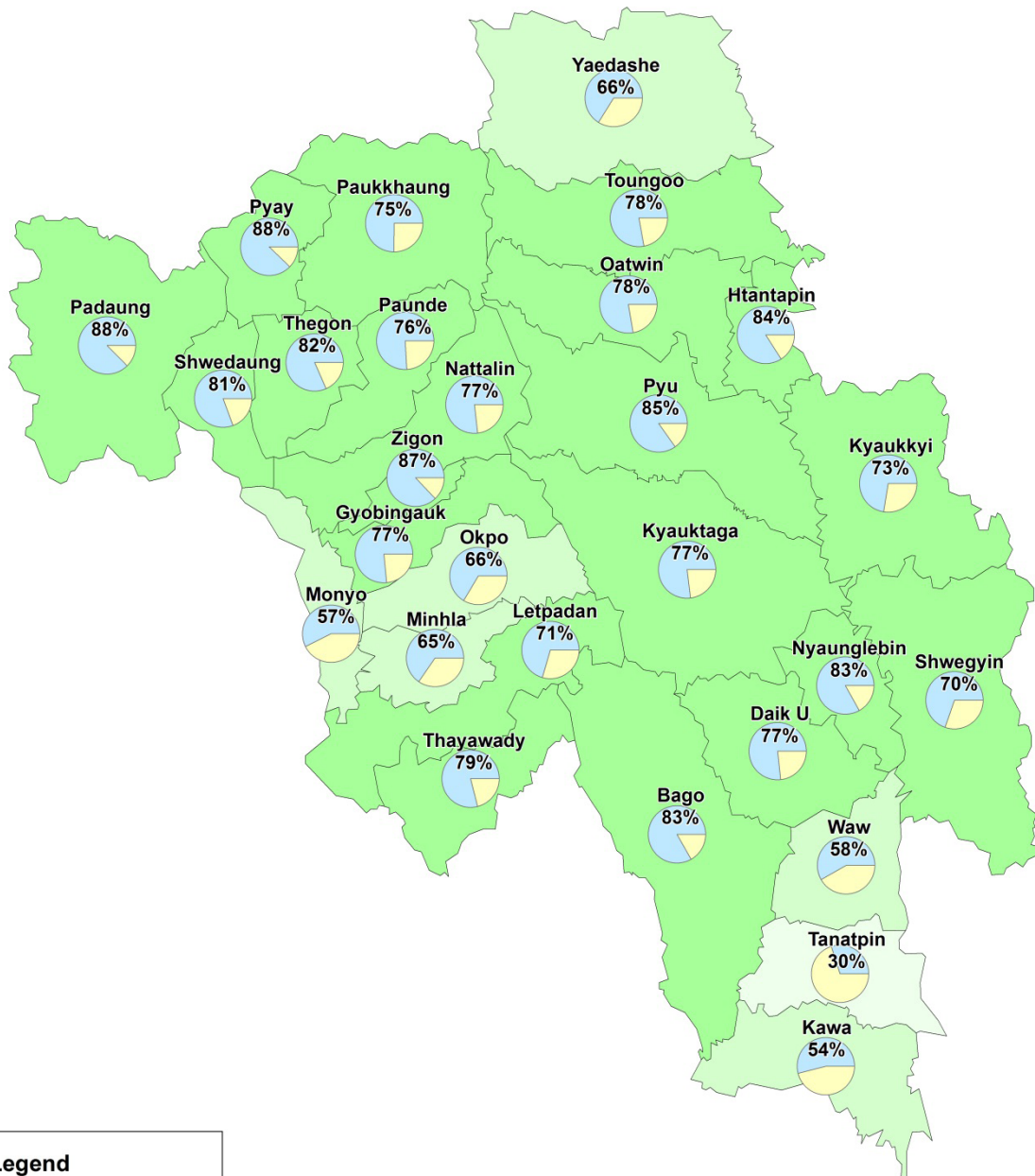
Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	21,782	2.3	3.3	3.9	60.3	25.0	2.7	1.9	0.6
Urban	4,865	5.8	11.1	9.1	62.8	9.7	0.7	0.3	0.4
Rural	16,917	1.3	1.0	2.3	59.6	29.4	3.3	2.4	0.7



- The majority of the households in Shwegyin Township are living in wooden houses (60.3%) followed by households in bamboo houses (25.0%).
- About 62.8 per cent of urban households and 59.6 per cent of rural households live in wooden houses.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation



Legend

Type of Toilet

Improved (%)

- 30 - 49
- 50 - 68
- 69 - 88
- Township boundary

Union	: 74.3%
Bago Region	: 74.6%
Bago District	: 70.5%
Shwegyin Township	: 69.7%

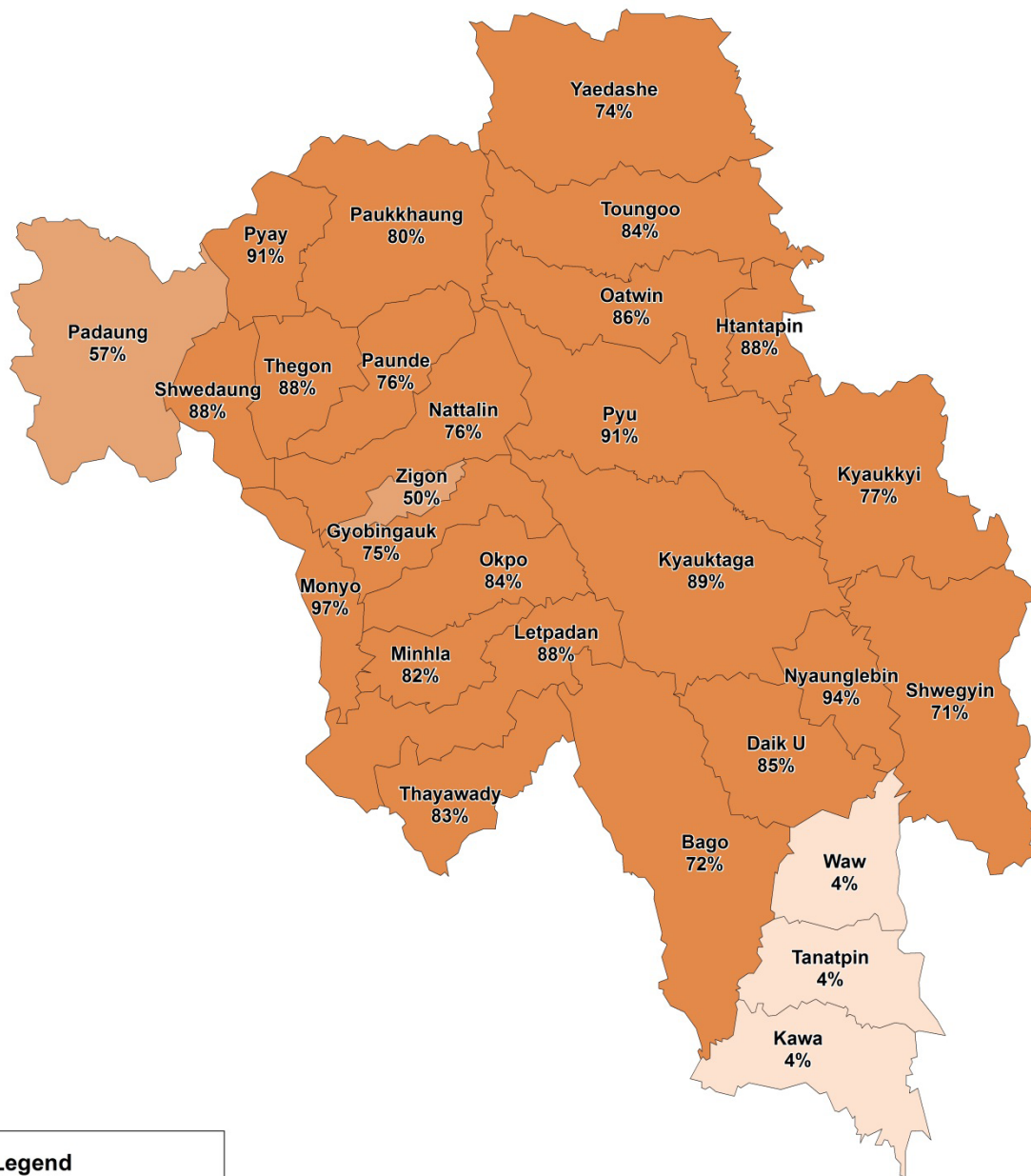
Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.6	1.3	0.4
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		69.1	90.2	63.0
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>69.7</i>	<i>91.5</i>	<i>63.4</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		7.8	4.1	8.8
Bucket (Surface latrine)		3.8	1.4	4.5
Other		2.0	0.3	2.6
None		16.7	2.8	20.7
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	21,782	4,865	16,917

- About 69.7 per cent of the households in Shwegyin Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.6%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (69.1%)).
- Compared to other townships in Bago Region, Shwegyin has the higher proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities.
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Bago Region is 74.6 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.
- About 16.7 per cent of the households in the township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Bago Region, it is 10.7 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Shwegyin Township, 20.7 per cent of the households have no toilet facilities.

Source of drinking water

Figure 15: Proportion of households with access to improved source of drinking water



Legend

Water Source

Improved (%)

4 - 35

36 - 66

67 - 97

Township boundary

Union : 69.5%

Bago Region : 73.6%

Bago District : 57.8%

Shwegyin Township : 71.1%

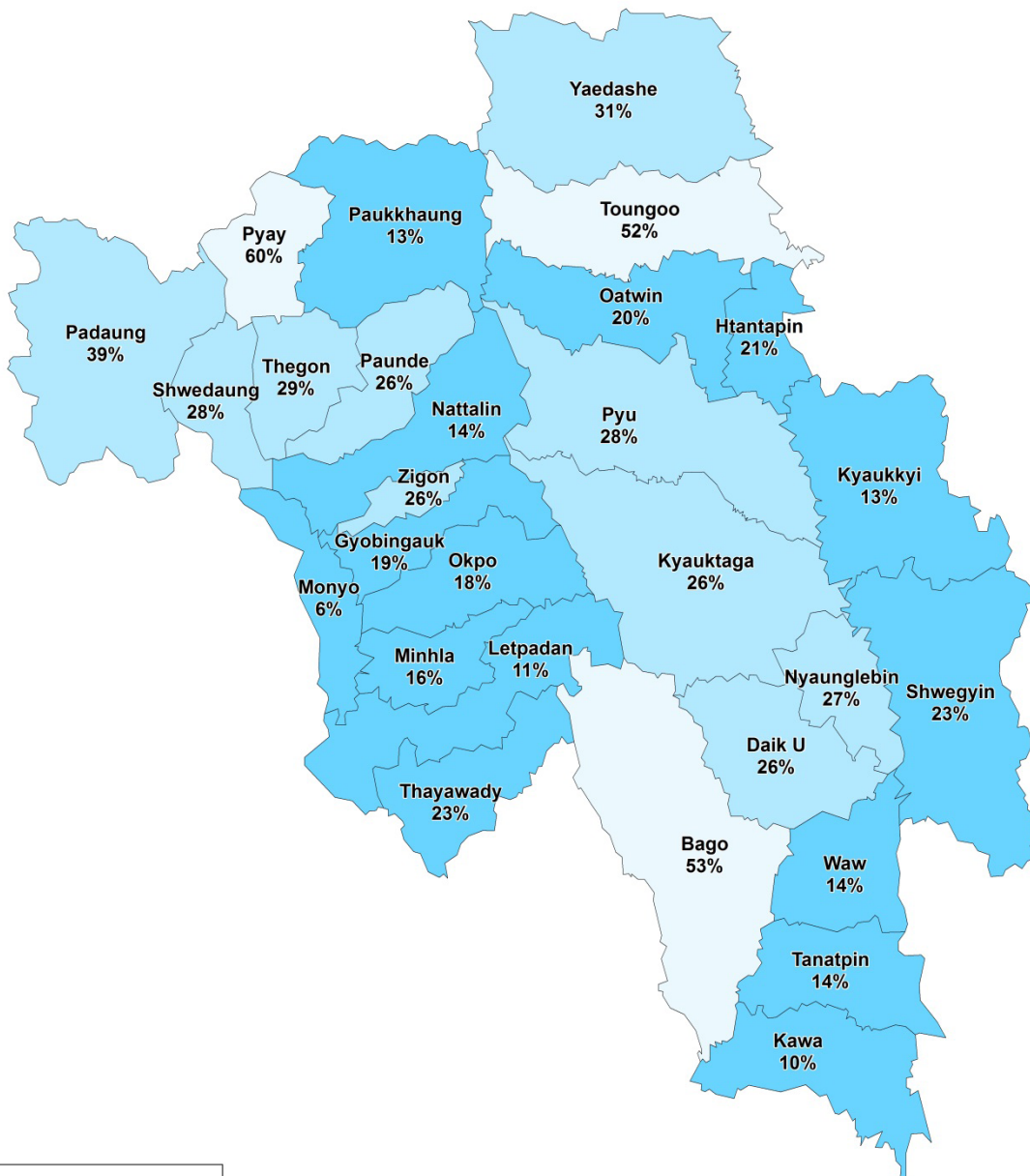
Table 14: Conventional households by source of drinking water by urban/rural

Source of drinking water	Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped	2.3	5.1	1.5
Tube well, borehole	37.5	33.9	38.6
Protected well/ Spring	29.2	42.1	25.5
Bottled water/ Water purifier	2.1	7.1	0.6
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>	<i>71.1</i>	<i>88.2</i>	<i>66.2</i>
Unprotected well/Spring	14.0	6.1	16.3
Pool/Pond/ Lake	0.6	0.1	0.8
River/stream/ canal	8.9	0.9	11.1
Waterfall/ Rain water	3.2	-	4.1
Other	2.2	4.7	1.5
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>	<i>28.9</i>	<i>11.8</i>	<i>33.8</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0
	Number	21,782	4,865

- In Shwegyin Township, 71.1 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).
- Compared to other townships in Bago Region, Shwegyin is higher in use improved sources for drinking water and it is also higher than the Union average (69.5%).
- About 37.5 per cent of the households use water from tube well, borehole and 29.2 per cent use water from protected well/spring.
- About 28.9 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 33.8 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources for drinking water.

Source of lighting

Figure 16: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting



Legend

Use Electricity (%)

- 6 - 24
- 25 - 42
- 43 - 60
- Township boundary

Union	: 32.4%
Bago Region	: 27.7%
Bago District	: 29.3%
Shwegyin Township	: 22.9%

Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		22.9	81.0	6.1
Kerosene		12.7	0.5	16.3
Candle		32.6	15.3	37.6
Battery		12.8	2.2	15.9
Generator (private)		10.3	0.3	13.2
Water mill (private)		0.1	*	0.2
Solar system/energy		7.4	0.2	9.4
Other		1.1	0.4	1.3
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	21,782	4,865	16,917

- In Shwegyin Township, 22.9 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion is lower in electricity usage compared to other townships in Bago Region. The percentage of households that use electricity in Bago Region is 27.7 per cent.
- The use of candle for lighting is the highest in the township with 32.6 per cent.
- In rural areas, 37.6 per cent of the households mainly use candle for lighting.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Type of cooking fuel

Figure 17: Proportion of households using wood-related cooking fuel

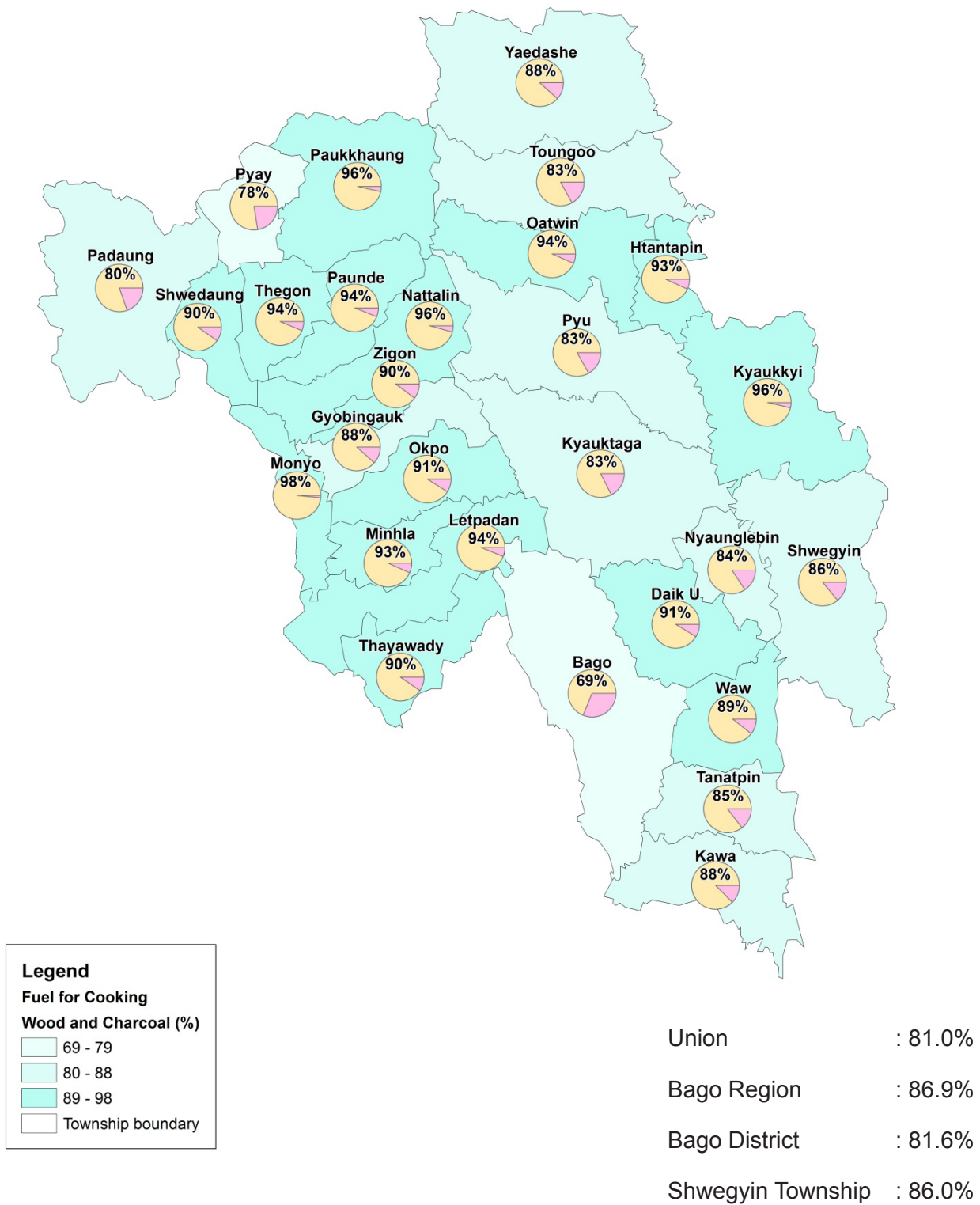


Table 16: Conventional households by type of cooking fuel by urban/rural

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		12.8	46.0	3.3
LPG		*	0.1	*
Kerosene		0.3	-	0.3
BioGas		0.1	0.1	0.1
Firewood		81.4	39.3	93.5
Charcoal		4.6	13.2	2.1
Coal		0.3	1.0	0.2
Other		0.5	0.3	0.5
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	21,782	4,865	16,917

- In Shwegyin Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 81.4 per cent using firewood and 4.6 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 12.8 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- About 93.5 per cent of households in rural areas use wood-related firewood and 2.1 per cent use charcoal.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

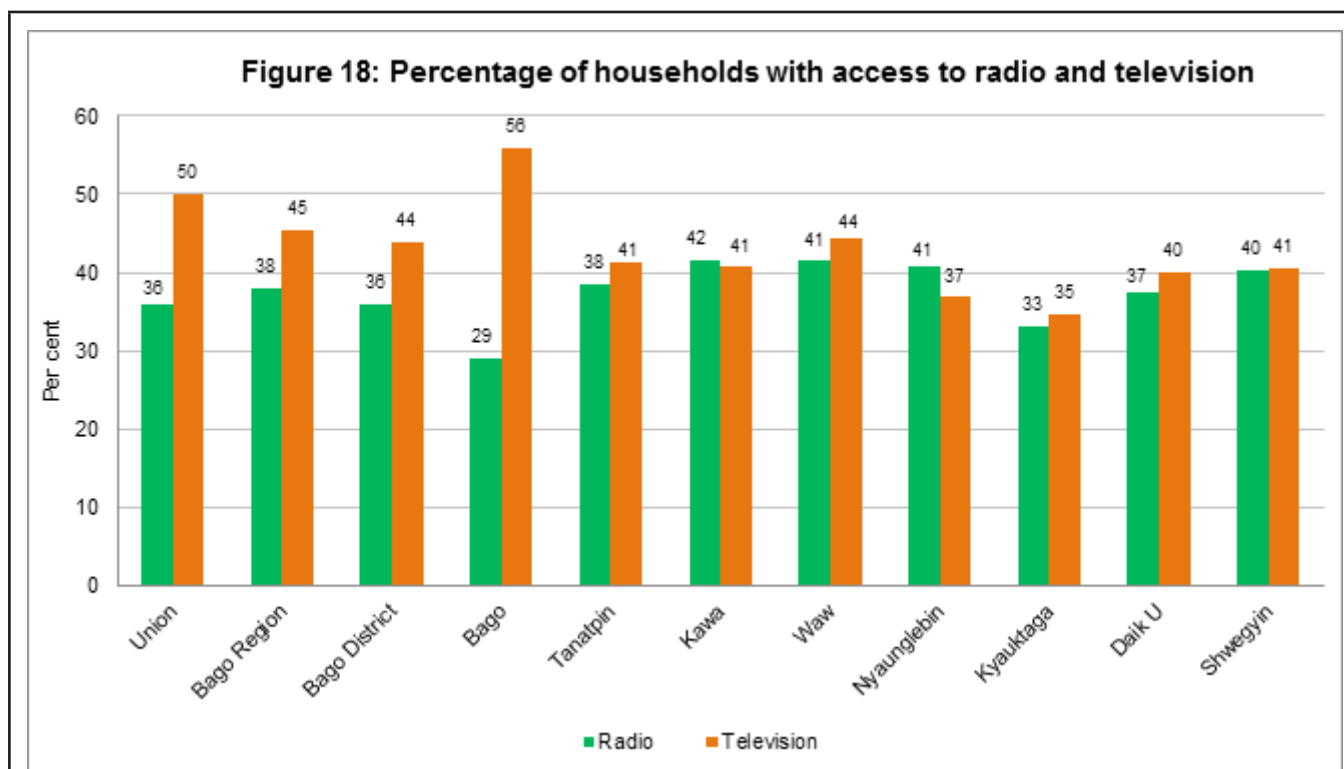
Communication and related amenities

Table 17: Conventional households by availability of communication and related amenities by urban/rural

Residence	Conventional households	Radio	Television	Land line phone	Mobile phone	Computer	Internet at home	% with none of the items	% with all of the items
Total	21,782	40.2	40.6	5.2	23.4	1.2	3.3	34.5	0.3
Urban	4,865	31.0	72.9	9.8	49.3	3.8	10.1	17.4	1.1
Rural	16,917	42.9	31.3	3.8	15.9	0.4	1.3	39.4	*

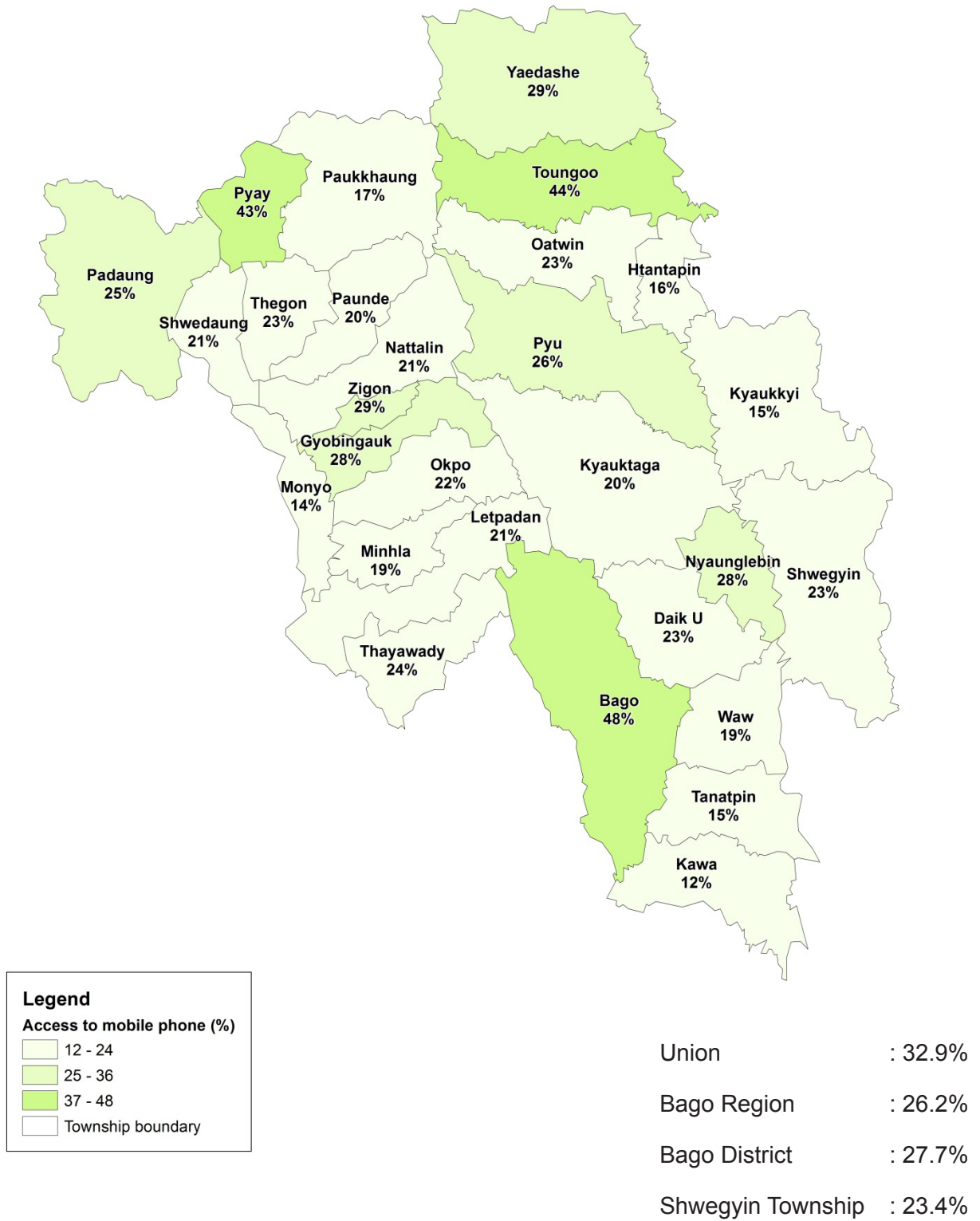
- About 40.6 per cent of the households in Shwegyin Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. About 72.9 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television, and 42.9 per cent of households in rural areas have access to radio.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.



- About 40.6 per cent of the households in Shwegyin Township have access to television and about half of the households (40.2%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



- About 23.4 per cent of the households in Shwegyin Township reported having mobile phones and it is lower compared to other townships in Bago Region.

Transportation items

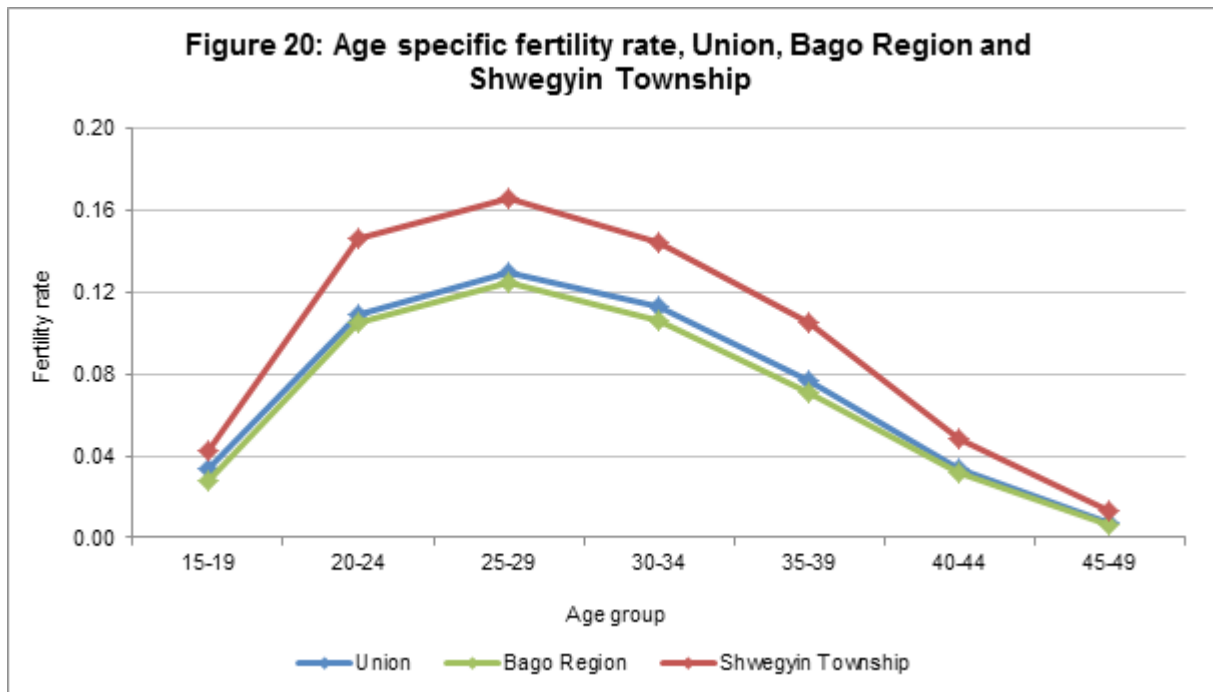
Table 18: Conventional households by availability of transportation items by urban/rural

Region/District/ Township	Conventional households	Car/Truck/ Van	Motorcycle/ Moped	Bicycle	4-Wheel tractor	Canoe/ Boat	Motor boat	Cart (bullock)
Bago Region	1,142,974	13,643	392,159	570,569	21,269	43,982	14,137	315,083
Urban	239,014	8,471	102,697	150,556	3,549	1,817	622	9,721
Rural	903,960	5,172	289,462	420,013	17,720	42,165	13,515	305,362
Bago District	386,762	5,149	122,071	179,173	10,513	21,633	10,783	82,356
Urban	101,361	3,457	40,339	57,864	1,444	1,524	477	3,783
Rural	285,401	1,692	81,732	121,309	9,069	20,109	10,306	78,573
Shwegyin Township	21,782	203	8,198	5,804	361	2,014	657	4,879
Urban	4,865	149	2,720	2,037	47	256	147	181
Rural	16,917	54	5,478	3,767	314	1,758	510	4,698

- In Shwegyin Township, 37.6 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 26.6 per cent of households having bicycle.
- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the households mainly use motorcycle/ moped as a means of transport.

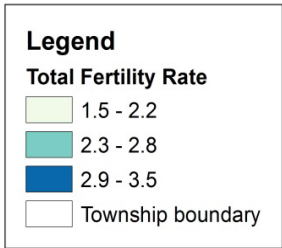
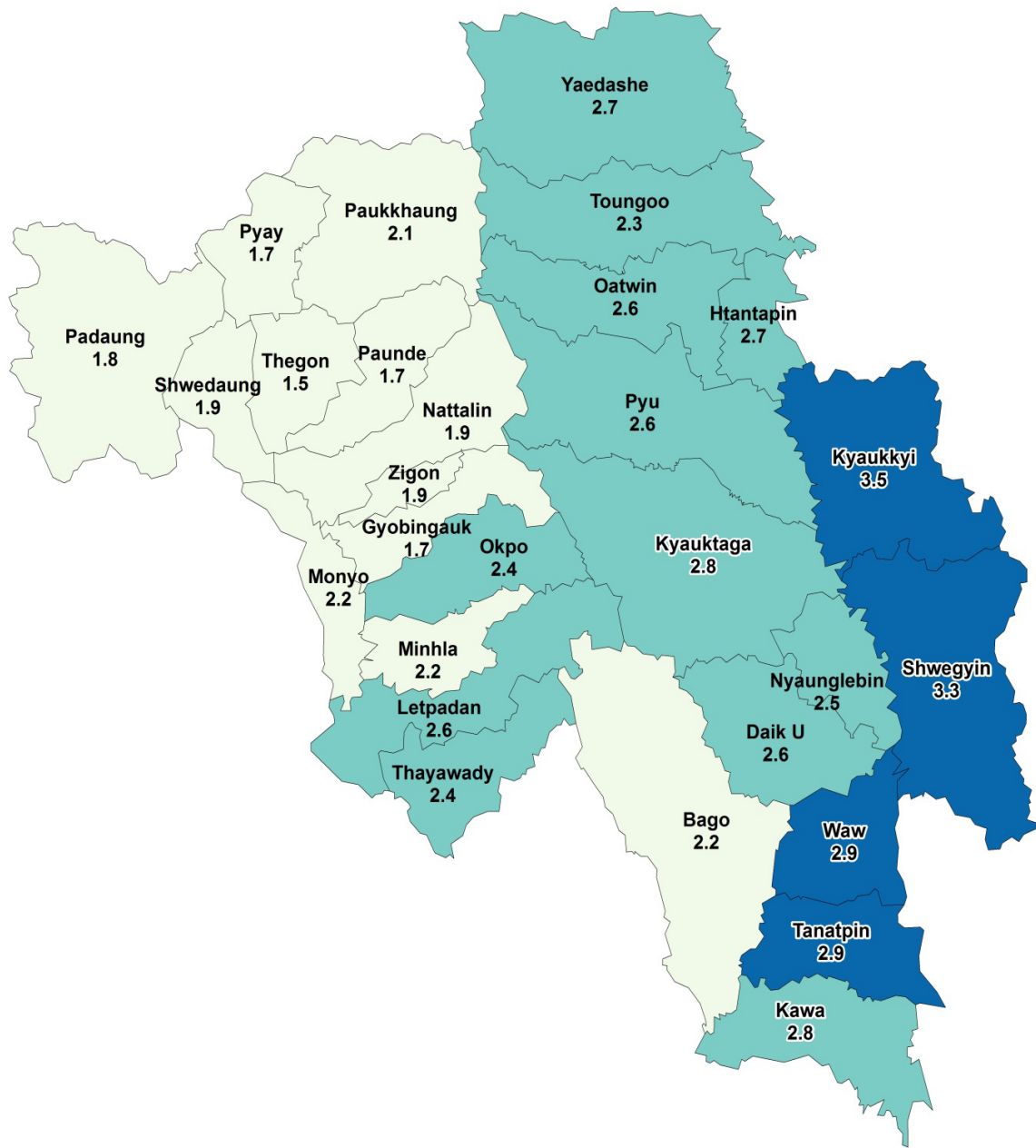
(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility



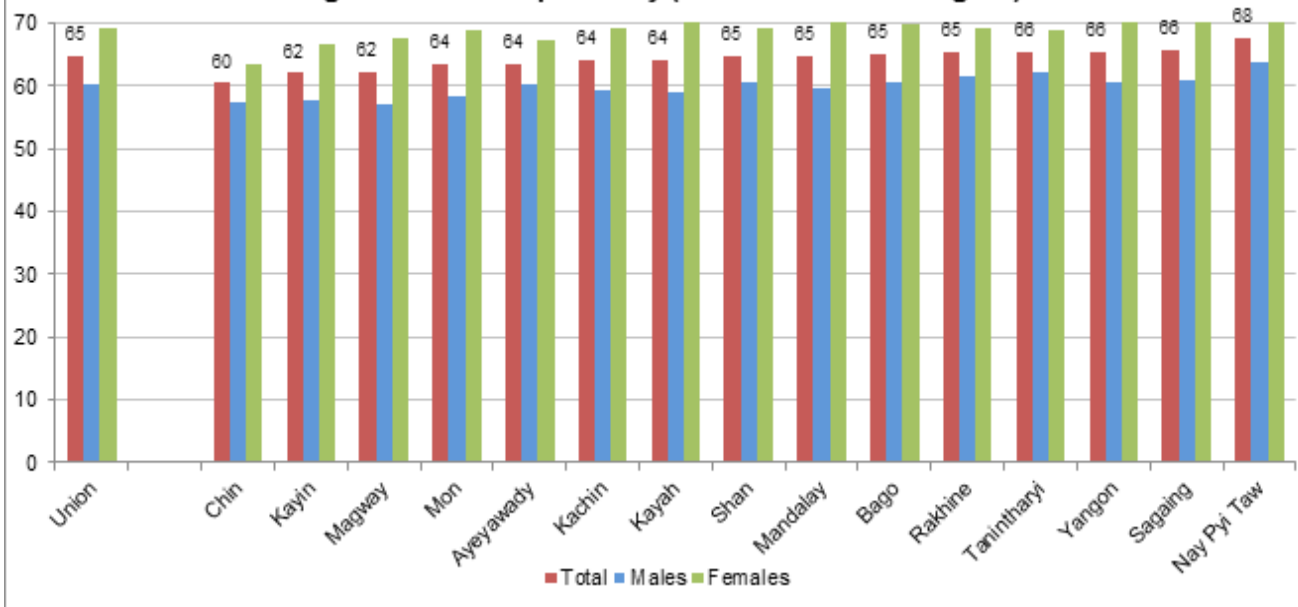
- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 25-29.
- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 3.3 children per woman and is higher than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Bago Region	: 2.4
Bago District	: 2.6
Shwegyin Township	: 3.3

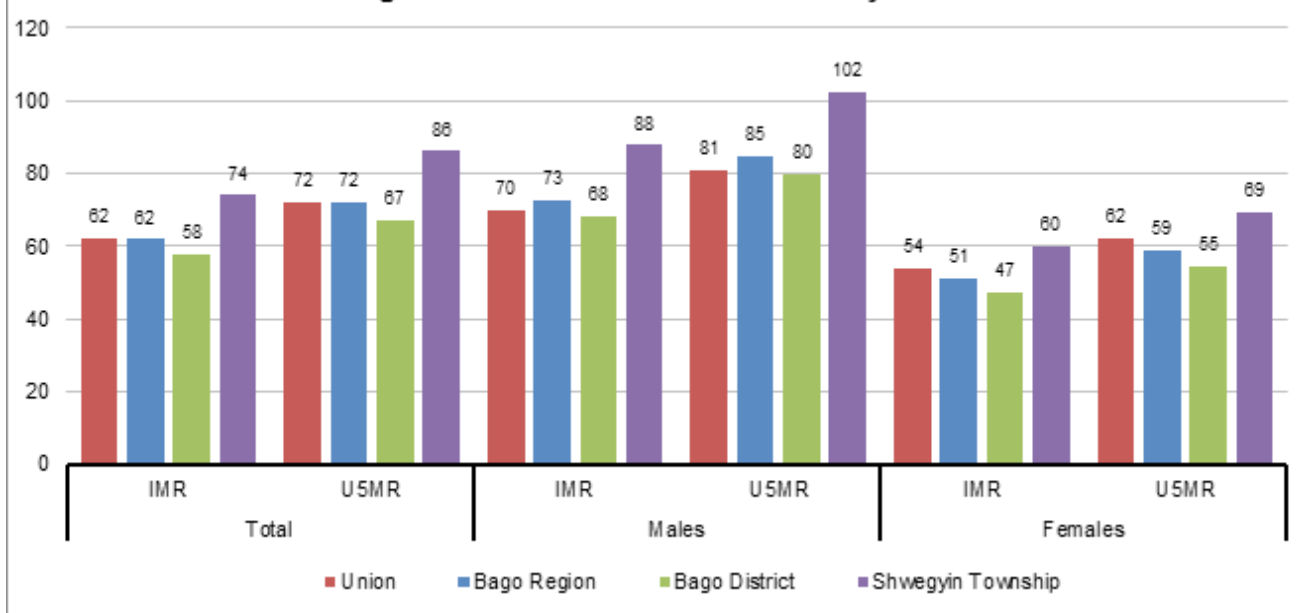
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



- The expectation of life at birth in Bago Region is 65.2 years and is higher than that of National level at 64.7 years.
- The female life expectancy at 69.8 years is higher than that of the males at 60.7 years.

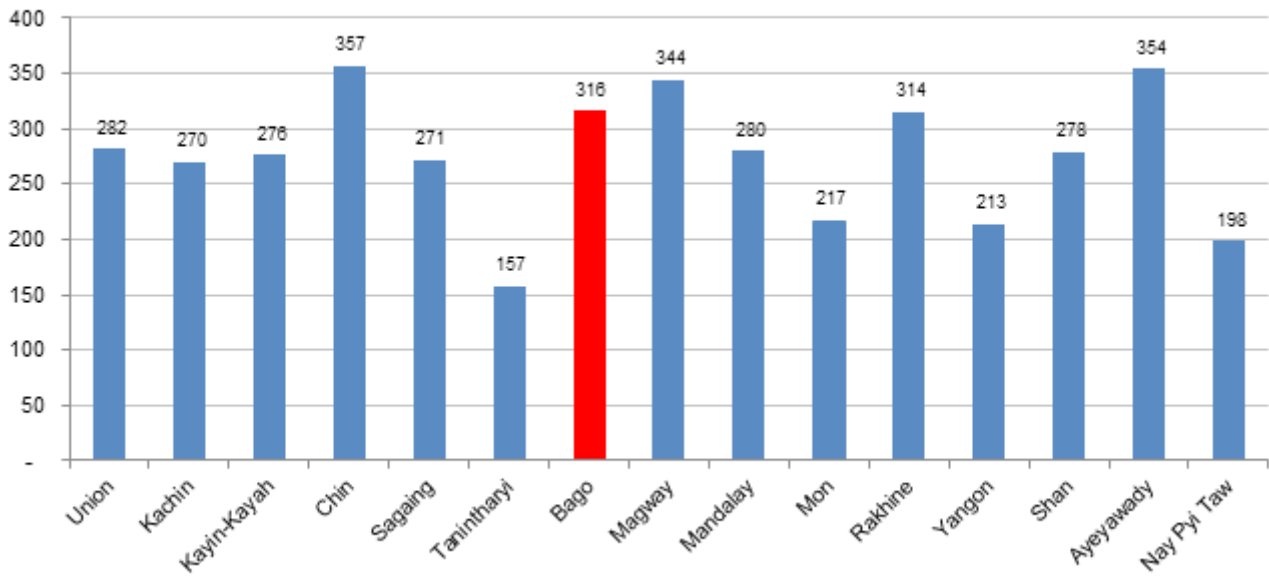
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Bago District are higher than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Bago District is 58 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 67 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Shwegyin Township are higher than those in Bago Region and Bago District. The Infant mortality is 74 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 86 per 1,000 live births.

Figure 24: Maternal mortality ratios (Union and State/Region)



- In Bago Region, there are 316 women dying while during pregnancy/delivery or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy for every 100,000 live births.
- The maternal mortality ratio in Bago Region is higher than that of the Union level.
- Compared to the average maternal mortality ratio of 140 for Southeast Asian countries, the maternal mortality ratio of 282 for Myanmar is high.

Definitions and Concepts

Population: The population in this report corresponds to the de-facto population of Myanmar on Census Night (see below).

Census Night: The night between the 29th and the 30th March 2014. Every person in Myanmar was enumerated where they spent the Census Night.

Rural area: Areas classified by the Department of General Administration (GAD) as village tracts. Generally these are areas with low population density and a land use which is predominantly agricultural.

Urban area: Areas classified by the GAD as wards. Generally these areas have an increased density of building structures, population and better infrastructural development.

Population Density: The population density relates to the number of persons in a given administrative area to the surface of the area, expressed in square kilometres (Km²). Areas covered by water are excluded from the calculation.

Mean Household Size: The average number of persons per household (people living in households divided by number of conventional households).

Sex ratio: The number of males for every 100 females in a population.

Dependency ratio: The total dependency ratio is the ratio of dependents (people younger than 15 years and older than 64) to the population of working-age (age 15-64). Data are shown as the proportion of dependents per 100 working-age population. Three different measures can be calculated: total dependency ratio, child dependency ratio and old age dependency ratio.

Child Dependency Ratio: is the proportion of people younger than 15 years to the working age population (15-64).

Old Dependency Ratio: is the proportion of people older than 64 years to the working age population (15-64).

Ageing Index: The number of persons aged 65 years and over per 100 people under the age of 15 years.

Median Age: The age that divides a population into two numerically equal groups; that is, half the people are younger than this age and half are older.

Education: Education is the process by which people learn through instruction and teaching. The 2014 MPHC placed an emphasis on literacy skills, school attendance and educational attainment. The other categorisations used under education were:

(a) **Literacy:** The ability to read and write in any language with reasonable understanding.

(b) **School attendance:** The attendance at any regular educational institution or systematic instruction at any level of education during the last 12 months. This included schooling at pre-primary, primary, middle, high school and tertiary institutions of higher learning. The options were: (a) Currently attending; (b) Attended previously; (c) Never attended.

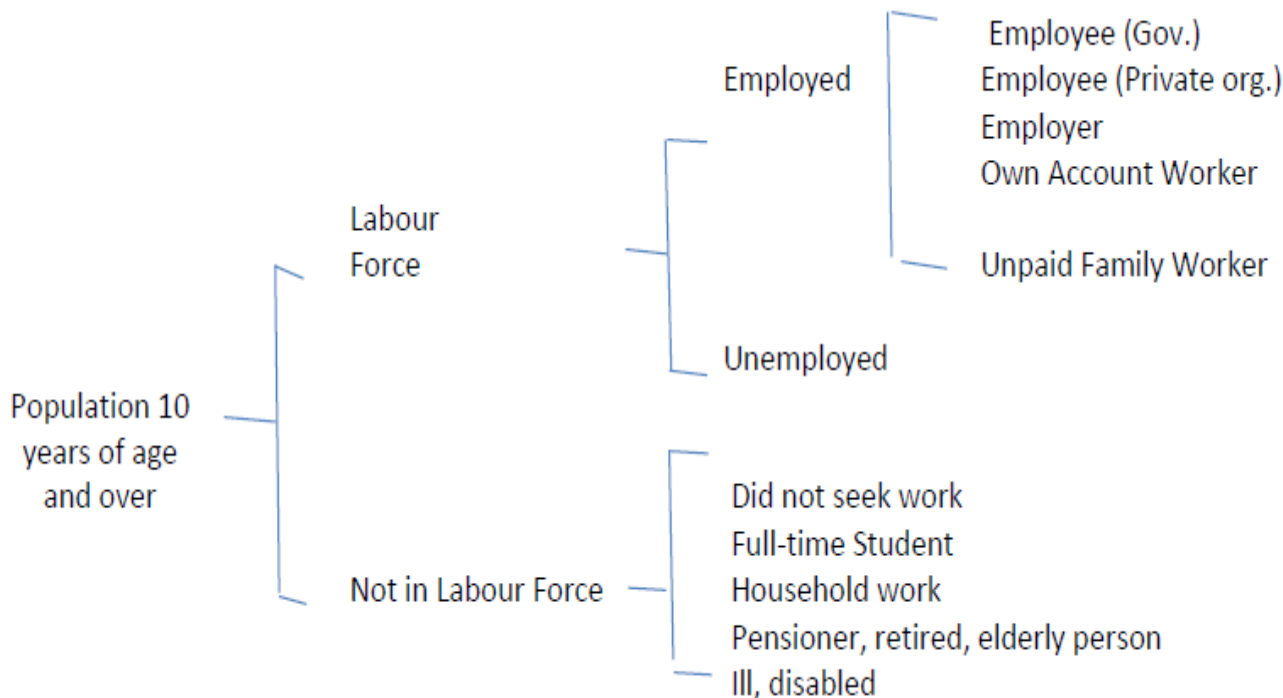
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

Disability: Disability is a situation where a person is at a greater risk than the general population of experiencing restrictions in performing routine activities (including activities of daily living) or participating in roles (such as work) if no supportive measures are offered. The difficulties covered in the 2014 census included:

- (a) **Walking difficulty** (wheel chairs, crutches, limping, problems climbing steps);
- (b) **Seeing difficulty** (low vision, blind);
- (c) **Hearing difficulty** (partially or completely deaf);
- (d) **Mental/Intellectual difficulty** (slow learning development making it hard to compete with their counterparts at school, other mental conditions).

Identity card: An identity card is a document used to verify aspects of a person's personal identity. There are several types of identity cards issued by the Government of Myanmar, and national passports in the case of foreigners.

Labour Force Status: According to the type of usual economic activities during the 12 months before Census Night, all persons 10 years of age and over were classified as follows:



Labour Force: The Labour force is a general term covering “employed” and “unemployed” persons in the population.

Employed: “Employed” persons refer to those who did any work during the time of the week before the census date or worked for more than 6 months in the 12 months before the census date for pay or profit, such as a wage, salary, allowance, business profit, etc. Also included in this category were persons

working in family businesses, on a farm, in a store, in a private hospital etc., even though they were not paid any wages.

Unemployed: “Unemployed” persons refer to those who had no work but were able to work and actually seeking a job during the reference period, or at the time of the census enumeration.

Not in labour force: This category comprised persons who had no work and did not make any positive efforts to find a job during the 6 months before the census date or were unable to work. This included full time students, household work, elderly people, etc.

Employment Status: All employed persons were classified according to the economic activity status in the place where they worked during the last 12 months or if they worked in more than one place, where they worked most of the time. There were five employment categories:

- (a) **Employee (Government):** those employed and working for government including in state organisation institutions.
- (b) **Employee (Private organisation):** those employed and working for private employers or private organisations. All people in private companies, NGOs, international organisations, retail and wholesale enterprises fell under this category.
- (c) **Employer:** persons who during the reference period worked in their own business, which also employed one or more other persons.
- (d) **Own account worker:** self-employed persons who worked in their own business or worked in their own/family business for family gain **and did not have any employees.**
- (e) **Unpaid family worker:** persons who worked in a business, farm, trade or professional enterprise operated by a member of the household/family and received no pay.

Labour force participation rate: The labour force participation rate is the ratio between the labour force and the overall size of the total population of the same age range. This is an important indicator as it portrays the proportion of the population that is economically active.

$$\text{Labour force participation rate} = \frac{\text{Labour force (Employed + Unemployed)}}{\text{Total Population}} \times 100$$

Unemployment rate: The percentage of the total labour force that is unemployed but actively seeking employment and willing to work. These are people who are without work, looking for jobs and available for work.

$$\text{Unemployment rate} = \frac{\text{Unemployed}}{\text{Labour force (Employed + Unemployed)}} \times 100$$

Employment to population ratio: A statistical ratio that measures the proportion of the country's working-age population (ages 15 to 64) that is employed. The International Labour Organization (ILO) states that a person is considered employed if they have worked at least 1 hour in "gainful" employment in the most recent week.

$$\text{Employment to population ratio} = \frac{\text{Employed}}{\text{Total Population}} \times 100$$

Occupation: Occupation refers to the kind of work an employed person did in the establishment during the 12 months (reference period) before the census date. Put differently, occupation is the kind of work done during the last 12 months by the person employed, regardless of the industry of the establishment. In the 2014 Myanmar Census, field data collectors were instructed to collect a detailed description of the work being done such as accounts clerk, data entry operator (clerk), legal secretary, domestic worker, fisherman, human resource manager, etc. If an employed person was engaged in two or more jobs, the kind of work was decided by the work in which he/she was mainly engaged in, that is in terms of time. The occupational classification is based on the ISCO 2008.

Industry: Industry refers to the main activity of the establishment where an employed person usually worked during the 12 months (reference period) before the census date. In the 2014 Myanmar Census, industry was explained to the enumerators as the type of economic activity carried out at the person's place of work. It is defined in terms of the kind of goods produced or services supplied by the enterprise in which the person works and not necessarily the specific duties or functions of the person's job. For example, a clerical officer working in stores within a factory that makes television sets. The industry should be recorded as manufacture of electrical goods. If an employed person worked in two or more establishments, "industry" was decided by the establishment where he/she worked most. The industrial classification is based on the ISIC Revision 4.

Live Birth: A live birth is one where the infant shows one or more of the following signs of life immediately after birth: crying or similar sounds, movement of the limbs or any other parts of the body and/or any other tangible signs of life. The census was concerned only with children born alive. Also collected was information on the last live birth of ever married female respondents.

Total fertility rate (TFR): The average number of children that a woman would give birth to if all women lived to the end of their childbearing years and bore children according to the current schedule of age-specific fertility rates.

$$\text{Total fertility rate (TFR)} = 5 \sum \text{Age specific fertility rate (ASFR)}$$

Age specific fertility rate (ASFR): The age-specific fertility rate measures the annual number of births to women of a specified age or age group per 1,000 women in that age group. Unless otherwise specified, the reference period for the age-specific fertility rates is the calendar year.

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The Townships Reports
can be downloaded at :

www.dop.gov.mm

or

<http://myanmar.unfpa.org/census>

